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LITERATURE.

La Russie et la Turquie, depuis le commencement de leurs relations politiques jusqu'à nos jours. Par Dmitri de Boukharow. (Amsterdam: Jan Schuitemaker & Co., 1877.)

M. DE BOUKHAROW justly remarks in his preface that students of the political relations of Russia and Turkey find a difficulty in choosing the books which ought to direct their studies. Non-Russian works on those relations, he states, are generally hostile to Russia, while those which are due to a Russian pen are usually inimical to the Ottoman Government and the policy of foreign Cabinets. Therefore, the student finds himself bewildered, and unable to trace the historic progress of two Powers whose contiguity was constantly passing into collision, and whose successive shocks were always keeping Europe in alarm. With the view, then, of assisting all such enquirers after truth, the present work has been drawn up, claiming to be based upon historical facts, which in their turn rely upon authentic documents.

The Introduction deals with the establishment of the Turks in Europe, and their relations with Russia up to the end of the seventeenth century. For more than a century and a-half after the fall of Constantinople, says our author, the Russians were too much occupied by internal troubles, or by wars against Swedes and Poles, to behave towards Turkey otherwise than prudently, while the Turks themselves had no leisure for longingly looking northwards towards Russia. In 1621 the Sultan was about to ally himself with Russia against Poland, when a reconciliation took place which prevented the alliance from proving effective. Then came the troubles caused by the forays of the Don Cossacks along the shores of the Black Sea on the one hand, and the attacks on the South of Russia by the Crimean Tartars on the other. The Cossacks seized upon Azof, and offered it to the Tsar Alexis Mikhailovitch. But the reply of the "Boyar Council," to whom the proposal was submitted, shows that Russia was not yet strong enough to maintain a war against Turkey. The Cossacks were told to give back the stronghold of Azof, which they did, after dismantling its fortifications. In 1674 the Sultan accepted the overtures made to him by the Little-Russian Cossack malcontents, and pushed his troops forward to the right bank of the Dnieper, but without gaining the coveted land of Little Russia, or even maintaining the reputation of the Turkish

troops for being invincible. Under Peter the Great the star of Russia waxed larger and brighter, while that of Turkey waned. The Treaty of Carlowitz, says M. de Boukharow, "by depriving Turkey of its conquests in Europe, completely altered the relations of the Christian Powers with the Porte, the decadence of which became so rapid, that the interests of the European Cabinets commanded them to protect it against its assailants." In 1700 a treaty was signed by Russia and Turkey, a secret clause of which is "still supposed" to have accorded to the former "complete maritime and commercial freedom on the Black Sea." By its provisions Azof was definitely made over to Russia, and Peter the Great felt justified in dreaming of a Black Sea furrowed by the keels of Russian men-of-war. But in 1711 he nearly met with his Sedan near Fokchani, whence he retired with the remains of his army, "escorted by 12,000 Turks, who were to protect him against the Tartars." M. de Boukharow says nothing about the jewels by which Catherine I. is supposed to have saved the Tsar and his army, but he gives the articles of the Treaty of the Pruth, of July 10, 1711, which he justly styles disastrous for Russia. The next treaty which he gives in detail is that of Constantinople, November 5, 1720, by which peace seemed to be assured. The Russian advances into Persia all but broke up that peace, but their results were, to a great extent, confirmed to Russia by the partition contract of June 12, 1724. Peter's death put a stop for a time to Russia's plans against Turkey, but some years later the Empress Anne attempted to fulfil them. The result of her attempt is best illustrated by the Treaty of Belgrade, September 18, 1739, which M. de Boukharow styles "the triumph of Turkey, but an ephemeral triumph: the time of its decadence was at hand." With it ends his brief and clear introduction.

The "first chapter" of his work is devoted to the first war between Catherine II. and the Porte. "Desirous of consecrating herself to the internal reforms of her empire, the Empress was profoundly saddened by the failure of her peaceful negotiations." But her grief was dispelled by the treaty, "signed in the Russian Camp of Koutchouk Kainardji, within General Rumiantsoff's tent, the 10[22] *[sic]* * of July, 1774." This important treaty M. de Boukharow has rendered more easily intelligible by classing its articles according to the principal stipulations they contain. He justly styles it "one of the finest pages of Russian history," and designates as "enormous" the advantages which it bestowed upon Russia. "In fact," he says, "to be master of Kertch, Yenikale, and Kinburn, and to have a fleet on the Black Sea, was more than Peter the Great had hoped for." From that time, he adds, all Europe looked unfavourably on the extension of Russia in the East; from it dates the jealousy of Russia's Eastern policy which has so often, since then, brought trouble upon Europe. To Russia's policy towards the Porte "projects were attributed

which Russia had perhaps never seriously conceived." With respect to this subject M. de Boukharow cites one or two documents well worthy of being studied, including the Report sent to his Government by the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

The second chapter deals with "The Acquisition of the Crimea." After sketching its conquest by the Mongols, and the gradual changes which made its Khans, "under the title of vassals, nothing more in reality than faithful subjects of Turkey," he rapidly passes on to the time when, after the Treaty of Kainardji, "she [Catherine] formed the design of driving the Turks out of Europe, and carrying out the famous project which consisted in re-establishing Ancient Greece on the ruins of the Empire of the East." How she gained her end, so far as the Crimea was concerned, our author clearly explains, quoting by way of illustration the convention signed at Constantinople, December 28, 1783, skimming over the measures taken to civilise the Tartars with the remark that they were "measures which reduced them to a state of misery so opposed to the prosperity of the Crimea, &c.," and speaking of the famous inscription (which he gives as *Route de Constantinople*) on one of the gates of the "gigantic construction" of Sevastopol as no vain *forfanterie*, "for in twenty-four hours a fleet could transport the Russian army into the Bosphorus, and could seize Constantinople with less difficulty than had been offered by the seizure of the Crimea."

Chapter III. deals with the second war with Turkey. The causes which produced it—including the fact that "England, finding out somewhat late in the day the influence which the Russian flag was likely to acquire on the Black Sea, encouraged the Sultan in his projects of revindication"—are clearly described, as well as its results, the "successes, brilliant but very costly to Russia," which at last, after the fall of Otchakoff in 1788, of Bender and Akermann in 1789, and of Ismail and Brahiol in 1790, made England "desirous of opposing herself to this triumphal march," and, in fact, all but reduced Russia to the necessity of holding out against the united forces of Europe; a necessity from which she was fortunately relieved by the progress of the French Revolution. How the war ended may be read in the articles of the Treaty of Jassy, December 29, 1791, of which M. de Boukharow quotes at length the first seven. All that had taken place, he ends by saying, served to establish the preponderance of Russia over a Power once so redoubtable that Choiseul had thought he could use it to crush Russia itself.

Chapter IV. deals with the peaceful period due to the Treaty of Jassy, followed by that in which "the feeling of the Slav peoples for Russia became more and more pronounced," and war was recommenced by the Russian occupation of the Danubian Principalities in 1806. The chapter ends with the Treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, by which Russia obtained "about a third of Moldavia, the fortresses of Khottin and Bender, and all Bessarabia with Ismail and

* There was in reality eleven, not twelve, days' difference between the Old and New Styles at that time. But M. de Boukharow inserts twelve in his calculations.

Kilia." Chapter V. carries on the reign of Alexander I. and commences that of Nicholas. The Greek Insurrection broke out, and the Turks, by the means they adopted to crush it, did all they could to set Europe against them. "The Russian people cried aloud for vengeance, and the army burned with a desire to measure itself once more against the Turks." At the present moment the chapter which M. de Boukharow devotes to this subject has a special interest. But there is little space left for further details. It must suffice to say that our author gives a clear statement of what occurred, and confirms it by copious quotations from the Treaties of Akermann of October 7, 1826, of London of July 6, 1827, and of Adrianople of September 14, 1829.

Chapter VI. deals with "The Eastern Question," one which our author says may be briefly designated as that of "the growing power of Russia on the one hand, and the decline of the Ottoman Empire on the other," and which rests, he adds, on

"the opposition of the Catholic and Protestant, or Roman-Germanic world, to the Orthodox, or Slav world, one provoked by the fears of the Western Powers of Europe that they may see a powerful Greco-Slav nation rise, free and independent, on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire."

The idea of Panslavism, he says, became the nightmare of those Powers, who did all they could to stifle it. "Becoming the faithful guardians of the 'Sick Man' of the future, they were naturally disquieted by each fresh success of Russia on the Bosphorus," especially after the Turkish fleet was crushed at Navarino. After giving an outline of the Syrian and Egyptian complications, M. de Boukharow proceeds to quote and to comment upon the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi of July 8, 1833, and the Conventions of London, July 16, 1840, and July 15, 1841, and of Balta Liman of April 19, 1849. The chapter ends with a reference to the ever-growing distrust of Russia's policy which disquieted the Western Powers, and gave a warning of the time when Russia would have to deal, with respect to the Bosphorus, not only with the Porte, but also with the combined forces of England, France and Austria.

Chapter VII. deals with the Crimean War and ends with the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, which is given at length, with its annexes. "That treaty was received in Russia," says M. de Boukharow, "as at once a sacrifice and a boon. The campaign of 1856 had opened the eyes of the nation to the internal wounds of the empire." To internal reforms did Alexander II. devote himself, and the nation followed him with enthusiasm in the new road "which led it, fourteen years later, to the peaceful recovery of the position which was assigned to it on the Black Sea." The chapter ends with these words:—"La Russie ne boude pas," said the Chancellor of the Empire [Prince Gortchakoff]; "la Russie se recueille." That was profoundly true. Russia se recueillait!"

Chapter VIII. deals with the "Revision of the Treaty of 1856." Commencing with a rapid sketch of the extraordinary growth of Russia during the last eighty years, M. de Boukharow says that the year 1815 was "l'apothéose de la grandeur de la

Russie," when all eyes were turned to it as to the deliverer of Europe. The Treaty of Paris *appeared* to have tarnished its glory. But fourteen years later all was changed. "The Russia of 1856, without resources, without railways, without an articulate public opinion, holding back on the way it had to take, that Russia which Europe feared so much, no longer existed in 1870." Therefore, says M. de Boukharow, Europe could no longer be interested in pursuing the end held in view by the Treaty of Paris, so far as Russia and the Black Sea were concerned. And the Treaty itself became a dead letter in the face of the internal reforms effected in Russia, reforms in which Europe had a surer guarantee against aggression than could be possibly provided by Articles 11 and 12 of the Treaty of Paris. This statement may be taken for what it is worth. But the following one may be accepted without reserve:—

"The immense and marvellous progress which has taken place in Russia since 1856, and which is still going on, has promoted it by a century over the head of that weak and worsted Russia which yielded Sevastopol and signed the Treaty of Paris." At length, continues our author, "the *grand mot* was pronounced!" Prince Gortchakoff wrote his celebrated despatch, and the objectionable (to Russia) articles of the Treaty of Paris went into the diplomatic waste-paper basket. With the "Treaty modifying the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, signed at London March 13, 1871," M. de Boukharow brings his interesting and (from at least certain points of view) valuable work to a close.

The writer of the present article has contented himself with summarising it. He may, however, say that he has taken considerable pains to discover whether it may be accepted as a genuine and trustworthy expression of Russian opinion. And he is told that it may. It is said that it appeared, a year ago, in Russian, but he has not been able to obtain the original. As a mere matter of literary criticism he may be allowed to regret that M. de Boukharow has not consulted some English friend with respect to English names. We must put up, we suppose, with "Sir Arbuthnot," "Sir Buchanan," and "Mr. le Comte de Granville," as forms absolutely required by the language in which he writes. But we may be allowed to protest against being asked to believe in the existence of a "Lord Whiteford," or a Lord Strafford Radcliffe." Surely the often-quoted historian of the Crimean War might have been mentioned under his real name instead of under that of Kingleak. Moreover, there is something odd to English eyes in the announcements that in 1822 "Lord Canning remplaça Lord Castlereagh," and that Turkey subsequently obtained from England "un emprunt de 800 mille £." But such foreign touches as these do not affect the real value of M. de Boukharow's work.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

Industrial Conciliation. By Henry Crompton. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1876.)

No man has earned a better right to speak on the labour question, generally or in

detail, than Mr. Crompton. He has taken an active part in all the great trades' disputes of the last ten years; has attended and addressed Trades' Union congresses and meetings; has assisted the Unionists in placing their views before Royal Commissions, Parliamentary Committees, and the public; has, in short, been their trusted legal and literary adviser. In this capacity he has had much to do with recent legislation, and is probably more responsible than any one outside their own ranks for the present attitude of the Unions. No one who has been the least conversant with the industrial movement in England during these years would think of doubting the genuineness of Mr. Crompton's sympathy with his clients, or the disinterestedness of his labours; but undoubtedly he had at one time gained the reputation of a vehement partisan, who was himself mastered and run away with by certain social theories, which he, like a true zealot, was bent heart and soul on instilling into the minds of our workpeople, regardless of the consequences to them or to society. Now, we are not prepared to maintain that Mr. H. Crompton never gave any ground for this feeling, or that the bitterness with which he has been regarded by one side in the great controversy has been unnatural. He has felt and written strongly upon questions which move men very deeply, seeing that their prosperity—in many cases their health, and that of their wives and children—depends upon the solution of them. And he has come into the keen strife from outside, not to preach on abstract theories, but to bandy hard knocks where the hardest knocks were going. But, whatever may have been the feeling about him in the ranks of employers of labour in past years, we are glad to think that in future he cannot be looked on by them as an enemy. For this book on *Industrial Conciliation* is not only calm and moderate in tone, but gives the employers of labour as a class the fullest credit for the forbearance and patience and fairness with which they have met their workpeople in the Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration which have sprung up in almost all trades, and in every part of the country. We are glad also to be able to add our own testimony to the same effect. In the earlier arbitrations in such industries as the coal and iron trades, where rough colliers and puddlers met their employers for the first time in equal numbers and on equal terms round a long table, to discuss burning questions, such as the rate of wages, Sunday fettling, or customary allowances, the strain was often so severe as to raise most serious doubts as to the permanence of tribunals so constituted. The representative employers had to listen to, and answer with temper and patience, the rough and exaggerated statements, and the suspicions, of men who were quite unaccustomed to choose their words or to weigh evidence, and who knew very little of the difficulties and anxieties incidental to the working of large concerns. This stage, with its accompanying dangers, has passed away, and the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to all those who have worked for this end, but especially to the employers who have sacrificed time and

money, and have braved the social prejudices of their class, to make conciliation and arbitration working realities. Mr. Crompton looks to them "to solve the industrial problem of the world," and "to urge on the final industrial and social re-organisation towards which we are now moving," adding "there never was a nobler or more sacred work to do," and we entirely agree with him both in his hopes and his estimate of the nobleness of the task.

The book contains an excellent compendium of the history of Arbitration and Conciliation in the different English industries, and of the law applicable to the subject. In all such books the temptation to diffuseness is very great. It is so easy, by inserting Acts of Parliament which have been repealed, and reports of controversies long since closed and forgotten, to swell the dimensions of your volume into importance in the eyes of that large section of the reading world who judge by size, and have been wittily called the hind-quarterly reviewers. It is no small credit to an author to have resisted the temptation, and to that credit Mr. Crompton is honestly entitled. He must have plodded through mountains of Reports to have given the results of all the most important arbitrations since the first establishment of the courts, in the space he has used. And we can safely say that for practical purposes there is little need for those interested in the question to go further than his book.

But besides the history and the law, he has dealt with the theory and principles of this movement, arriving at conclusions which are well worth careful attention, even where we may disagree with him. His cardinal position is that "increased organisation, whether of masters or men, or of both, means decreased war," and he maintains that Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration would have been impossible but for the Trades' Unions, which have practically enabled the employed to appear by representatives, and to enter into agreements by which not only their own members, but non-unionist workmen, have been bound, and which have in almost every instance been loyally fulfilled. Such an opinion certainly runs counter to much popular prejudice, but we have no doubt that all who have had experience in the work will agree with him. They will also, we think, support his view that "the central fact, the focus of light, is the success of the Boards of Conciliation" as distinguished from the formal Court of Arbitration. It is the "long jaw," as it is quaintly called in the North, ending in a give-and-take settlement of the dispute, which is the really valuable result. When conciliation has failed, and recourse is had to arbitration and the necessary umpire from outside, it is war after all, each side striving to get the utmost they can, and the only advantage gained is that "war at the Arbitration Courts is better than strikes and lock-outs." Mr. Crompton gives his verdict strongly against the appointment of lawyers as arbitrators or umpires, and dwells on the danger of a continual succession of struggles becoming under legal guidance as formidable as the old system of strikes. He protests against arbitrations being governed by the

accumulated results of former awards, thinks that this would lead to "a voluminous library of case-law and a system of refined advocacy," and warns us that already the printed reports of these arbitrations have assumed formidable proportions. Woe unto you lawyers! We are bound to admit that Mr. Crompton has much to say for his views. They are, however, opposed to those of Mr. Rupert Kettle and Mr. Herschell, and we must refer readers anxious to consider the point to Chapter II., in which it is discussed.

We are not sure whether Mr. Crompton thinks that the ultimate solution of the labour question (when the complete independence of the working classes, which he holds to be only a question of time, has been achieved) will come through the present system of Boards of Conciliation, as distinguished from the Courts of Arbitration; or whether he agrees with other distinguished Comtists in distrusting industrial association between masters and workpeople. We suspect from the only reference to the subject in this book, in which he characterises Co-operative Production as "the only industrial scheme which really threatens the existence of employers," that he does, and in that case should entirely differ from him, but in any case we have to thank him for having contributed an excellent book to the teeming literature on the great question of our time.

T. HUGHES.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF SEDAN.

The Franco-German War, 1870-71. Part I., Section 8. (London : Longmans, 1876.)

THIS official account of the battle of Sedan, like the other sections of the same work, is not history in the best sense of the word. It does not rise above the ideas of the camp; it is crude, even shallow in some respects; it is so overloaded with petty details that prominent events seem lost in them; and it is rather a careful military journal than a well-ordered and harmonious narrative. It contains, however, the rude material of history in an ample measure; if attentively read it conveys a just impression of the mighty contest it seeks to portray; it is candid and honest in the highest degree; and, above all, it has the special merit of dissipating many of the illusions of writers bewildered by the glare of success. On the whole, it is, beyond comparison, the best description of Sedan extant, though this episode of the war of 1870-1, with every part of the same grand drama, is still without a real historian.

By the morning of August 31, 1870, the baffled and disheartened army of Châlons had gathered around the walls of Sedan. An attempt, utterly false in its conception, to join hands with Bazaine at Metz, by a circuitous march from Rheims to the Meuse, had been executed without vigour and skill; and it had already caused a long train of disasters.

The French columns, ill provided or hastily raised, and led by a chief who at heart disliked the enterprise on which he had weakly embarked, had been arrested by the German cavalry, as they toiled through

the Ardennes defiles; and since the 27th the advance eastward had brought on only defeat and confusion. By the 30th MacMahon had reached the Meuse, intent, it is said, still to press on to Montmédy; but the rout of De Failly, the check of Douay, and the ill-plight of his disordered forces, had induced him suddenly to fall back northwards; and by the 31st, as we have said, his army had rallied on Sedan, at a still early hour. At this moment the two great hosts which were to overwhelm him on the following day were still a march from his place of refuge; and it is tolerably certain that, had the Marshal abandoned part of his cumbersome material, and made up his mind to retreat on Mézières, he would have found the road very nearly open, and have saved a considerable portion, at least, of the last army of France in the field. The French commander, however, either from a desire to give repose to his jaded troops, or more probably because he was unaware of the * immense superiority of his foe in strength, resolved to halt for the day where he stood, and this fatal delay was one main cause of the catastrophe which was soon to ensue. During the 31st the large German masses were steadily moving upon Sedan; and by the evening the 3rd army had its outposts on the Meuse at Donchery, its main columns filling the country around to Wadelincourt, Roncourt, and Chemery, while the 4th army was upon the Chiers, between Carignan, Pourrû-aux-Bois, and Donzy. The French position was already threatened on two sides; but it is evident from this work that the German leaders had not yet formed the decisive project of completely surrounding the hostile army, and endeavouring by one great stroke to destroy it. Their preparations, indeed, made this event possible; but, as they thought it likely that the French Marshal would still try to effect his escape on Mézières, their combinations sought at first only to impede, perhaps to prevent, this movement, or at most to force him against the Belgian frontier, from which he was only a few miles distant. For this purpose the 11th and 5th corps of the 3rd army were directed to cross the Meuse and to bar the road to Mézières, and the Guards and the 12th corps of the 4th army, the 4th corps acting as a reserve, were ordered to advance from the Chiers on Sedan, and to fall in force on the foe if he stood. The 1st Bavarian corps of the 3rd army was to co-operate with this movement from across the Meuse, and the 2nd Bavarian corps was to fill the space between the 3rd and the 4th armies along the southern front of Sedan, the Würtemberger division having been despatched westward, to prevent Vinoy, now at Mézières, from making an attempt to join MacMahon. By these means it was hoped that the French, compelled, so to speak, to run the gauntlet of enemies gathering on their flank and front, would be stopped in their retrograde movement, and would be, perhaps, driven from their best line of retreat, and forced to seek refuge on neutral soil.

* See the very intelligent narrative of Prince Bibesco. It is difficult, on any other supposition, to comprehend MacMahon's movements and combinations.

Long before the dawn of September 1, the German columns were in full march upon the broad semicircular front between Pourru-aux-Bois and Donchery, steadily carrying out a well-defined purpose, and gradually drawing on their imperilled foe. What had been the arrangements, in the meantime, of the French commander to avert the tempest already menacing destructive ruin? MacMahon, ignorant, it would appear, to the last* of the strength of the forces gathering against him, seems to have thought that he could make a stand in a defensive position, with a hope of success; that a victory would afford him the means of continuing the march on Montmédy and Metz; and that, in any case, he would find his line of retreat on Mézières open on September 1. Filled with these illusions—due, no doubt, to the faulty intelligence of ill-trained outposts—the unfortunate chief had lingered at Sedan; and the precious hours which ought to have been spent in making a decisive march westward had been employed in preparing to meet the onset of the German hosts on the spot. A very few words must suffice to describe the dispositions of the Marshal for the field. The French army was drawn up along the sides of the great triangle formed by the Meuse and its two affluents, the Floing and the Givonne; and its reserves covered the broken country of hills, little brooks, forest, valleys, and ravines, which, with the town of Sedan, fills the space between. MacMahon posted his best troops—those of the 1st and the 12th corps—along the east of this triangular front, from La Chapelle and Daigny to La Moncelle and Bazeilles, their rearward lines stretching to the Fond de Givonne; and this seems to indicate that, in his judgment, the principal attack he would have to meet would be that of the 4th German army advancing on the Givonne from the Chiers. The south of the triangle covered by the Meuse, and by the ramparts and guns of Sedan, was left comparatively devoid of troops, for it was rightly thought that it was not possible to make an attack on this front in force, though the fortress and the adjoining plain were exposed to the fire of modern cannon from the heights on the opposite side of the stream. The western side, stretching from Cazal and Floing to the eminence of the Calvaire d'Illy, was chiefly held by the 7th corps, the beaten 5th forming a general reserve; but, though these positions were thus occupied, the French Marshal, it appears certain, did not expect a serious attack from that quarter, as the defenders here were by no means numerous, and the hills beyond Floing of St. Menges and Fleigneux, were not guarded even by a single outpost. The entire French position, on all its fronts, independently of what nature had done, had been strengthened by artificial defences; villages had been fortified, roads broken up, and batteries raised at points of vantage; and a partial inundation of the Meuse barred the approaches to Sedan along its southern face.

This position of MacMahon was extremely

* From Prince Bibesco's narrative it seems that the Marshal estimated the 3rd German army at about 60,000 men. It must have been twice as numerous at the very least.

strong against an enemy not of superior force, or had it been assailed on one front only—that opposed to the 4th German army. But the French were not more than 119,000 men, demoralised or second-rate troops; the two German armies were not less than 190,000 strong, full of the moral power of continued success; and this single circumstance—without referring to the superiority of the Germans in guns—was enough to incline the scales of fortune. But, in addition to this, the western front of the position was only feebly defended, and if it was carried by the 3rd German army, advancing from the Meuse on that side, while the 4th once forced the eastern front, there was nothing to prevent the whole French army from being driven into Sedan and the space around, and being overwhelmed without a chance of escape by the united masses of a triumphant foe. These considerations are decisive against the dispositions of the French commander, and, though MacMahon is not a great captain, he would assuredly not have run this risk had he been aware of the true state of affairs. We can only glance at the main features of the great and eventful strife that followed. It was still dark when the 1st Bavarian corps, crossing the Meuse near Remilly, assailed Bazeilles, and before long the extended masses of the 4th German army were upon the scene between Daigny and La Moncelle, while far to the north the Prussian Guards made for the valley of the Givonne by Villers Cernay. The resistance of the French was brave and stern: in fact, they had for some hours the advantage, and it had become necessary to send the 2nd Bavarian corps and the last reserves of the 4th German army to the aid of the hard-pressed assailants before any impression was made on the strong eastern front of MacMahon's position. It was, indeed, an accident only that first gave the Germans success in this direction. MacMahon having been wounded at an early hour, Ducrot, his lieutenant, who assumed his command, had, with truer perception than his ill-starred chief, begun to draw off his columns westward,* in order to gain the roads to Mézières, and it was not until the French line on the Givonne had been weakened by this detachment, that the enemy effected a lodgment in it. By noon the Germans had become masters of Bazeilles, Daigny, and La Moncelle, and of the valley of the Givonne between; and all the exertions of their antagonists were unable to recover the ground thus lost, though Wimpffen, who had taken the command from Ducrot, and who disapproved of the retreat on Mézières, had insisted on suspending the movement of that chief, and had sent reinforcements to the eastern front. The battle, however, raged fiercely here, when events on a distant part of the theatre were gradually leading to the final issue. The 11th and 5th German corps had crossed the Meuse by daybreak, at and around Donchery, in order, as we have seen, to intercept the French supposed to be on their way to Mézières; but, when it became evident that MacMahon's army was making a decided stand at Sedan, they received orders to ad-

* We have taken this from General Ducrot's own work. It differs in this respect from the German account.

vance at once against the western front of the Marshal's battle, and, co-operating with the nearest corps from the east, to close in on their doomed opponents. Before noon the heads of the two great columns, having as yet scarcely met a Frenchman on their way, had attained the heights of St. Menges and Fleigneux; and in a short time a long line of guns was pouring a destructive fire into the hostile masses from the Calvaire d'Illy to Cazal and Floing. The French, though completely surprised, struggled energetically to repel this new attack; horsemen fell boldly on the far-advanced batteries, and infantry endeavoured to force the assailants, still small in numbers, from the positions they had won. These attempts, however, proved of no avail, as the German supports came into action; and before long the tempest of war broke from another quarter on the bewildered French. The Prussian Guards of the 4th army had by this time passed the valley of the Givonne, and, hastening to take part in a decisive movement, their dark lines were descried advancing on Illy to join their exulting comrades. The whole front of the French position from the Calvaire d'Illy to beyond Floing was now ravaged by a cross fire, perhaps unparalleled in the annals of war; and under the cover of these discharges the Germans formed for the final attack. The efforts of their foes were heroic but vain; regiment after regiment was swept away or mown down by the storm of missiles; Cazal and Floing were quickly lost; and at last the French line, receding inwards, was driven into the space around Sedan, a mere chaos of despairing fugitives. The triumph of the Germans was now all but complete; a feeble attempt to make a sortie through Bazeilles towards the Chiers was at once repulsed; and, the battle having been lost in their rear, the troops that still fought on the eastern front were speedily forced from that position, and involved in the terrible fate of their fellows. By four in the afternoon the whole French army was huddled around the walls of Sedan, a collection of shattered and useless fragments, searched by the volleys of 600 guns that converged from every point of the compass, and unable either to resist or escape. The next day saw the routed array an assemblage of helpless and disarmed prisoners.

Sedan, it has been truly said, is a striking instance of the power of the artillery of the present day. The long range of the rifled field-gun enabled the Germans to sweep the position of their enemy from St. Menges and Fleigneux, and to make it untenable at an early hour; it exposed the southern front of Sedan to a destructive fire from across the Meuse; it made the issue of the fight more rapid and complete. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the result was, in the main, due to this or any other mechanical cause—that the end of the battle would have been very different but for the improvements effected in modern cannon. It was the attack of the 11th and 5th German corps, and the junction with them of the Prussian Guards, which really determined the great contest, by hemming the French in upon Sedan; and though, with the ordnance of sixty years ago, the battle would have been

somewhat prolonged, the capitulation would have nevertheless occurred. It is important to be convinced of this, for there is a tendency at the present time to attribute even defeats like Sadowa and Sedan to mere tactics, or to special arms, and not to assign their proper weight to those higher combinations of war which have always decided the fate of engagements entitled to fill a large place in history. We have no space to examine the other questions suggested by this great passage of arms—whether the French army could have been saved in part if, even as late as daybreak on September 1, it had been directed upon Mézières—what were the effects of the fall of MacMahon, and the unfortunate disputes between Ducrot and Wimpffen—whether the generalship of the German leaders at Sedan has a claim to rank with the grand conceptions of which the fruits were seen at Marengo and Ulm, or whether it revealed powers only of the second order—whether the catastrophe could, by any means, have been lessened even at the last moment. One remark, however, we will make in concluding: the disaster of which Sedan was the terrible close was but the consummation of a long series of military errors almost unequalled; and, notwithstanding all that detractors have said, it no more proves that the French, as a race, have lost the qualities of courage and worth than Cannae showed that the Roman legionary was a degenerate and inferior soldier.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

PREJEVALSKY'S MONGOLIA AND TIBET.

Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet. Being a Narrative of Three Years' Travel in Eastern High Asia. By Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prejevalsky, of the Russian Staff Corps. Translated from the Russian by E. Delmar Morgan, F.R.G.S., and Annotated by Colonel Yule, C.B. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

THE progress made of late years in the exploration of Asia has been considerable, but the very vastness of the strides serves to show how imperfect is still our knowledge of the oldest of the world's continents. Were our maps rigorously constructed so as to distinguish between accurate and recognised geographical facts and the fruit of shadowy and uncertain information, the spacious areas still meriting research would start into fuller light. At the present moment a German expedition has broken ground in the basin of the Obi; a Russo-Austrian scheme is afoot for stationing scientific observers along the margin of the Arctic shores of Siberia; while Colonel Prejevalsky, the hero of the volumes now before us, has, with the enthusiasm characteristic of the true explorer, started on a fresh mission to solve mysteries untouched in his former journey. He proposes on this occasion to explore the tracts between the Tian Shan and the Himalayas, a region which includes that vaguely-known lake, Lob-Nor, the central Kuen-Lun range, and the bleak wastes of Northern Tibet. In part of this field he will find that he has been anticipated by the adventurous journey of Pundit Nain Sing, the results of which have recently been made known, and

we may fairly congratulate ourselves that this successful feat of exploration, which has brought to light the existence of a perfectly new chain of lakes and rivers in central Tibet, besides other valuable geographical information, should be due to British foresight and encouragement, as much as to the personal intrepidity of the greatest scientific traveller that India has produced.

Colonel Prejevalsky was a traveller of considerable experience before he undertook the journey here narrated. In 1867 he had proceeded to Eastern Siberia on duty, and had occupied his leisure time in hunting, shooting, and collecting objects of natural history. This led to the publication of his *Notes on the Ussuri*, a work of much interest as regards the eastern frontier of Russia, and it also afforded him valuable experience for the prosecution of his second and more daring exploring trip into Mongolia and Northern Tibet. Besides being qualified to take scientific observations, he possessed energy and fortitude in a remarkable degree, and these attributes have enabled him to make a real contribution to our knowledge of these most inhospitable parts of Asia. But it is to Prejevalsky's tastes for natural history that the most valuable results of his journey are due, and it is no slight credit to those who selected him that these acquirements should not have been overlooked. We are tempted to dwell on this feature of the expedition, as in the organising of English expeditions, whether to the Arctic or Torrid zones, the interests of natural sciences, such as zoology, botany, and geology, have in some instances been conspicuously neglected.

But while Prejevalsky was well fitted for his task, and while in his friend Pytseff and his two Cossacks he had brave and zealous coadjutors, the material resources of the party (a point in which the business idiosyncrasies of Englishmen would infallibly have shone) were most inadequate, and this not only forced a premature retreat on the party when within a month's journey of Lhassa, but even prevented a proper stock of instruments from being laid in at the outset. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Prejevalsky's journey is a most remarkable feat. It comprises 3,530 miles of route survey, checked by eighteen latitude observations, numerous observations for altitude and for magnetic dip and declination, and very ample collections exemplifying the fauna, flora, and mineral features of the countries traversed.

Starting from Urga, a town which, in respect to its importance and sanctity, plays much the same part in Mongolia that Lhassa does in Tibet, Prejevalsky crossed over to Peking by one of the routes which traverse the eastern half of the great Gobi desert diagonally in a south-easterly direction. Various causes, among which the Muhammadan rebellion in Kansu may be surmised to have been the most potent, induced Prejevalsky on reaching Peking to defer for a while his main journey, and to make a preliminary excursion northward to Dalai-Nor, a lake about 240 miles from Peking, not far from the western slopes of the Khingan range, which divides the Mongolian plateau from the quasi-Alpine regions of Manchuria. It was not till May, 1871, that the final start westward for the Ordos and

Alashan countries was made. In this journey the route seems to have coincided in the main with that followed four years before by the Père Armand David, a Lazarist priest, whose interesting researches in China deserve a fuller and fitter record than the meagre abstracts which have hitherto appeared. During his passage through the Ordos country—of which the Jesuit Gerbillon in 1697, and the Fathers Huc and Gabet a century and a half later, have left us many interesting particulars—Prejevalsky noticed that opium is grown in this part of the valley of the Hoang Ho, but that, as its cultivation is forbidden by law, the somewhat ingenious process is adopted of surrounding it with thick canes and tall rushes to hide it from official scrutiny. Not that the Government officers destroy it when found; they merely make it a pretext for extorting a bribe!

Concerning Alashan, a barren province lying in the angle formed by the northward bend of the Hoang Ho, Prejevalsky is the first who has afforded us definite information. We must, of course, except that ubiquitous traveller, Marco Polo, whose discoveries (as Colonel Yule justly points out) so many modern explorers of no mean fame have but served to elucidate. In the name Alashan there is an evident connexion with Calachan the capital of Egrigai, which, as the same old traveller informs us, was a district of the kingdom of Tangut. In this remote country there would appear to be an exceptionally good opportunity for trade; Colonel Prejevalsky's small stock of such articles as needles, soap, pocket-knives, looking-glasses, &c., realised 700 per cent. profit, and he considers that for woollen stuffs, cloth, hardware, and cutlery, the demand would be even greater. Were a trade route into North-Western China *via* Barkul, Hami, Suchau, and Lan-chau, eventually established, it would in all probability open important and profitable markets for Russian goods in Alashan, Kansu, and other neighbouring provinces. Baron von Richthofen, an authority of weight, has already pointed out that this route forms the most practicable and direct overland line of approach into China from the side of Europe, and the recent expedition of Colonel Sosnoffsky proves that its importance has not been overlooked by Russian statesmen.

After a fortnight's stay in the Alashan mountains, the party returned by way of Din-yuan-ing to Peking, to obtain fresh supplies, and a passport enabling them to proceed to Koko-Nor and the Tibetan highland. The stock of firearms, which, Colonel Prejevalsky pointedly remarks, are the best defence a European can have in travelling among such inhospitable folk, was specially enlarged, and, with two new Cossacks in lieu of the former ones, the expedition left Kalgan on March 17. Shortly after their arrival on June 7 at Din-yuan-ing, they managed to obtain permission to join a caravan proceeding from Peking to the monastery of Chobsen, which is five days' journey from the Koko-Nor Lake.

The description given by Colonel Prejevalsky of the Great Wall of China where he crossed it in Kansu supplies us with a possible explanation of the omission on the

part of Marco Polo of all notice of this famous structure. Instead of the important dimensions which it assumes near Peking, on the borders of Kansu, it is merely a mud wall, greatly dilapidated by time. It cannot therefore be considered strange that Ser Marco should have passed it without mention.

In the highlands to the north of Lake Koko-Nor they were fortunate enough to observe in its native condition and locality the famous rhubarb plant, which, though it has been engendered in other climes, would appear in its original and genuine form to be confined to these highlands of Kansu, where Prejevalsky and his companions are the only Europeans, except Marco Polo and the Jesuit missionaries of the eighteenth century, who have seen it.

When in the country of Tsaidam Prejevalsky appears to have been nearly on the point of deviating to the west, along a marshy depression which, according to native report, extends from Koko-Nor to Lob-Nor, and which the same authority asserts to be the home of the wild camel. The existence of this camel has been openly doubted by a high authority, but in our opinion it is impossible not to regard the mass of affirmative evidence collected by Colonel Yule (in a very full note on the subject), and corroborated by Prejevalsky's researches, as quite convincing.

The journey across the Burkhan Buddha and Shuga ranges, which would appear to combine to the westward into the great mountain chain called Kuen Lun, was one of such considerable difficulty, and so exhausted their resources, that on reaching the banks of the Murui-ussu or Upper Yang-tsekiang, the party were quite unable to continue their much-wished-for journey to Lhassa. On January 22, 1873, Prejevalsky commenced his return homewards with feelings of disappointment at this premature termination to his further progress. He was, however, enabled to vary his return journey by an important transit of the Gobi desert from Alashan, by a route never before attempted by a European, to Urga, which town was safely reached on October 1, 1873.

We have summarised above the chief results of this adventurous journey. The personal attributes of the chief hero thereof are such as cannot fail to impress the most casual reader. It may be true, as we are told on undeniably high authority, that the traveller displayed a general inexperience of Chinese human nature; but on the other hand the decision, vigour, and promptitude he shows on numerous occasions argue a perfect acquaintance with the wider field of human nature in general. When we compare our unfortunate Yunnan expedition and the disastrous fate of Mr. Margary with the unmolested progress of these four Russians through districts peopled by semi-savage and hostile tribes, it is difficult to refrain from the conviction that a thorough familiarity with Chinese idiosyncrasies is of minor importance, and that a little less forbearance and a more consistent firmness in our national dealings with these Asiatic nations would secure for us, if not their affections, at all events a respect for our subjects' lives.

C. E. D. BLACK.

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES.

Life of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
By M. Creighton, late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. With Maps.
Life of Edward the Black Prince. By Louise Creighton. With Maps and Plans. (London : Rivingtons, 1876.)

THESE two volumes belong to a new series, entitled "Historical Biographies," edited by Mr. Creighton, the author of the first. This series is intended, like so many others, to aid in the work of education; but the plan is altogether different from that of any of its competitors. The object is to excite interest in history through the medium of biography, setting before the young student the lives of a few great men of different epochs as a key to the character of those epochs and to the general history of the times. The idea is certainly a good one. Until the imagination is interested in history it is in vain to load the mind with facts and dates; and biography has this great advantage, that by limiting the field of view it awakens more lively sympathies than a regular history can do. At the same time, biography in able hands involves a thorough appreciation of the age to which the life in question belongs; and whatever is most interesting in the social, political, religious, and philosophical tendencies of the times can be better elucidated through the medium of biographies than by any other method.

The only question with regard to such a series is whether the right sort of biographers are to be found in sufficient abundance; for it is obvious that hack writers would be worse than useless. Each Life ought certainly to be the work of one who by elaborate study has made himself quite at home in the history of the period as well as in that of the person about whom he undertakes to write. He should tell the story with the ease of one who has all these things at his fingers' ends, and can select from an abundant store of information precisely those facts which are most interesting and important. These qualities are very rare, and it remains to be seen whether a supply will be forthcoming to meet the demand. But, after all, the lives that are capable of this sort of historical treatment are very limited in number; and we trust Mr. Creighton will find no serious difficulty in completing his programme satisfactorily.

Meanwhile, the two volumes before us are nearly everything that could be wished. Mr. Creighton himself leads the way, as an editor ought to do, and has produced a Life of Simon de Montfort which is evidently the result of much reading, and yet is simple and attractive in style. No work could possibly be better adapted to create in young or old a real interest in times so unlike our own. For Mr. Creighton appreciates those times himself like a genuine student of history. He is not a man who has carved out for himself a special subject and "read up" for that subject only. He is accustomed to look at history from many points of view, and has given evidence of his powers before now in treating of other periods. And though he does not profess in this work to write as an original investigator, he seems to have made a very judicious

use of whatever has been done by others to elucidate the subject or the times. It would be superfluous in a critic of much inferior reading to pronounce judgment on the accuracy even of a book like this. A book which bears evidence of conscientious study can do little harm even if there be an error here and there. The real question is whether the picture on the whole is faithful, not whether every line is absolutely correct; and as to the general truth of the picture we feel no misgivings. Not that we mean positively to guarantee even such a matter as the character the writer gives of De Montfort himself; for it is somewhat a difficult one to realise, and historians may differ about it still. But at least it is drawn with care and delicacy, and it is quite free from what Macaulay called the *lues Boswelliana*, or biographer's disease of indiscriminate admiration. De Montfort engages our sympathies throughout the story, as an able administrator, whose loyalty was very ill rewarded; a consummate general triumphant in almost every campaign; a reformer who first moulded the English Parliament; and, on the other hand, a religious man, the friend of Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, Adam de Marisco, and the best and noblest spirits of the time. Yet his biographer admits that he was "not free from interested motives," that "his manner was not conciliatory, and his temper could not brook opposition;" and perhaps he would not object to our adding that as a foreigner he did not quite understand Englishmen. So long as Grosseteste and Adam de Marisco lived, their influence seems to have preserved him from indiscretions such as appeared in later times in his quarrel with the Earl of Gloucester. That the man who had so much to do with the foundation of our national institutions, and in liberating the England of that day from the government of foreigners, was a foreigner himself is a matter in which he must have stood at a great disadvantage; and it ought to be taken into account in our estimate of his moral infirmities.

On the other hand, is not Earl Simon's sagacity credited with just a trifle more than is due to it when we are told that "he had the insight to see the full meaning and importance" of summoning to Parliament representatives of the towns? No doubt this was the distinctively novel feature of his Parliament, which makes it, in some sense, notwithstanding great anomalies, the earliest of real Parliaments in our modern use of the word; but that Simon de Montfort saw as in a vision the high constitutional importance of the step he had taken, and how it would be a precedent in after ages, we beg to leave to doubt—the more so as it appears that this very Parliament, as regards the nobles, was a packed one, which seems to imply that constitutional principles, as we understand the phrase, were not very much in Simon's mind at the time.

Of Mrs. Creighton's *Life of the Black Prince* we can also say that we know no book which conveys such a vivid and accurate impression of the times; so that it is in every way a worthy companion to her husband's *Life of De Montfort*. It is illustrated with plans of the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and a map of France showing all the great mili-

tary movements, both of French and English armies, in the different campaigns. One small error we have noticed, which, though unimportant, we may as well point out. At page 150 it is said that Richard II. was born in 1366, and in agreement with this at page 221 he is said to have been in his twelfth year when he ascended the throne. But 1366 was the date of his birth only according to the old computation of the chroniclers, which began the year on March 25. Richard was born, as Mrs. Creighton herself shows elsewhere (p. 159) on Wednesday the feast of Epiphany, 1367, and he was only in his eleventh year at his accession.

We have also one little question to ask in reference to the other book. Is Mr. Creighton right in telling us, at p. 203, that Edmund, second son of Henry III., was sur-named Crouchback "from his habit of stooping"? No doubt either this or personal deformity was attributed to him at a later date, when he was called *gibbosus*; but we were under an impression that there was no real warrant for the imputation, as the name itself only means "Crossed-back" from his having been signed with the Cross for a Crusade. Such, at least, is Gough's opinion (*Sep. Mon.* i. 69).

JAMES GAIRDNER.

NEW NOVELS.

In Manbury City. By David Sime. In Three Volumes. (London : Tinsley Brothers, 1876.)

Gerald Marlowe's Wife. By J. C. Ayrton. (London : Tinsley Brothers, 1876.)

Fallen Fortunes. By James Payn. In Three Volumes. (London : Tinsley Brothers, 1876.)

Lady Clarissa. By Emma Jane Worboise. (London : James Clarke & Co., 1876.)

The Adventures of Captain Mago; or, a Phoenician Expedition B.C. 1000. By Léon Cahun. (London : Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

For *Manbury* read Glasgow, and the impression given by the title of Mr. Sime's book that its scene is laid in one of the Western States of the American Union will be at once dissipated. If it be a first venture—and the absence of any other name on the title-page makes it probable—*In Manbury City* is a book of altogether exceptional promise. There is nothing which can be exactly called a plot, as the narrative simply follows the thread of the lives of a small group of Glasgow families; but there is good natural dialogue, and a clear, vigorous power of drawing character exhibited. Three of the figures are very careful studies, and are not only well conceived, but forcibly carried out—namely, the unstable artist, Charles Browning; Emily Harrison, a girl of melancholy, strong and pietistic temperament; and Jessie Ramsay, the selfish coquette of humble life; while two or three more, though less finished, are almost as good in their way. The successful adventurer, Lushington, is the best of these subordinate sketches, but three others, which are but lightly outlined, show enough keenness of observation to prove that they might, had it so pleased

Mr. Sime, have been worked up into salient figures—namely, the Free Kirk minister, Mr. Christie; Mrs. Harrison, the shrewd, kindly, and somewhat brusque Scottish matron; and Ferguson, the openly freethinking iconoclast and secret philanthropist. There is much which may be bettered, for the story is not one of those rare books which at once place their authors high upon the roll of literature; and its chief fault is that it lacks unity of design, consisting rather too much of independent scenes, one or two of which are elaborated out of scale in respect of their importance in the plot. Nevertheless, this is a defect rather of experience than of capacity, and the study of detail exhibited gives promise that, when Mr. Sime has acquired the art of bestowing more concentrated dramatic movement on his work, it will not fail by reason of carelessness in the accessories whose finish lends so much additional pleasure to the perusal of a clever book. This one would have read better as a two-volume than as a three-volume novel, but its merit even now is such that whatever success may yet await its author, he will never have cause to be ashamed of this first effort.

Gerald Marlowe's Wife is not an improvement on the author's previous novel, *A Scotch Wooing*. It is more elaborated in some respects, but the main situation, that of a husband gradually falling in love with a wife whom he had married for money alone, has been employed too often to have any freshness, and the writer has committed the error of trying to dance in fetters, by adopting a form of composition which has never yet been successfully handled, that of telling the story in the alternate monologues of two diaries. The usual defect is very prominent here—namely, that the dictions of the two scribes, Gerald Marlowe himself and his wife's old governess, are scarcely discernible from each other in point of style; and, further, that the indirect narration does not permit vigour in drawing the central figure, which, though tolerably well conceived, is not adequately worked out, nor always consistently.

Mr. Payn is to be congratulated on having at length emancipated himself from the groove of the *Household Words* school of fiction in which he moved so long. Even *Lost Sir Massingberd*, original and clever as is the sensational incident which suggests the title, is by no means free from that curious mannerism which marks the writers of that group, whose style—quite unlike that of Dickens, though designedly modelled upon it—is so like among themselves that it may well be doubted whether, if the copy had by any chance been held over unpublished, any one of the authors could have told his own compositions from those of any of the others save through means of the handwriting. But *Fallen Fortunes* is written in a more independent key and with far greater literary success. It is a very good novel of the second rank, quite deserving much more than a *succès d'estime*, with a well-contrived plot, and a style which is always easy and sometimes sparkling. The best thing in the book is the character of Mrs. Campden, a grey mare of a very objectionable type, who is drawn with real

skill and appreciation, and fairly well contrasted with her weak and kindly husband. The humourist doctor, though pretty well done, is more trite, and there are plenty of better examples; and the same is even more true of the scheming City speculator, who has been rather overworked of late years, especially in the matter of suicide. Some of the by-play is clever, and in particular there is a dinner-party which is vigorously sketched, and a very old story of a ruthlessly uncivil revenge for courtesy is introduced at the close in such fashion as to seem new, no light tribute to Mr. Payn's competence as a narrator.

Mrs. Worboise holds the same position among English Nonconformists as Miss Yonge does with members of the Church of England. She has been before the public now as a writer of fiction during more than five-and-twenty years, and has acquired a fair measure of by no means undeserved popularity with the audience to which she appeals. Several of her books, and notably the one before us, have appeared in the *feuilleton* of the *Christian World*, a syncretist Evangelical journal, and in point of literary execution and tone are much above what might be anticipated from their surroundings. They are one and all directly religious novelettes, intended to enforce the author's views; but they are as a whole, and with a few polemical exceptions, commendably free from sectarianism, and take a cheerful and wholesome view of life and duty, being entirely free from that Pharisaic denunciation of the "world" to which we have had occasion to advert recently in noticing writings nominally belonging to the same school of opinion. Mrs. Worboise works with a somewhat broader brush and less subdued colouring than Miss Yonge, partly, it may be, from difference of temperament, but also without doubt as appealing to a somewhat less cultured body of readers; but there is a fundamental likeness—save in the particular of humour, wherein the Anglican lady has much the advantage—underlying the superficial dissimilarity. The earlier part of *Lady Clarissa*, in which the heroine's childish naughtiness and eccentricity are sketched, is much the best, and there is some really clever writing in it, as also in the character of the stepmother, a plebeian millionaire modelled on the lines of Mrs. Trollope's *Widow Barnaby*, "only more so." But the remaining personages, especially the male ones, are mere lay figures, with little that is distinctive about them, and the latter portion of the story is rather commonplace, seeming to mark fatigue on the author's part long before completion. Mrs. Worboise lays stress on the perfect acquisition of French idiom and accent by her heroine from an accomplished émigrée governess, but if that lady really taught her that *nomme-de-plume* and *nomme-de-crayon* (*sic*) are French, her qualifications must have been rather exaggerated and have been on a par with those of the Latin tutor from whom Mrs. Worboise has derived the phrase *Momento mori*, which cannot be laid on the printer's shoulders as a mere typographical error, for it occurs as the title of a chapter in the Table of Con-

tents, and is printed five times as a headline to the chapter itself. And though it *may* be translated "by the weight of a mulberry," that does not seem quite the force of the context, for mulberry jam is named only in a different part of the book.

The Adventures of Captain Mago is an attempt to clothe the extremely scanty dry bones of knowledge we possess as to Syria, Greece, Italy, Spain, Britain, and so forth, as they were in King David's time, with flesh and blood, and to do for them what Becker, with incomparably more abundant materials and learning, failed in doing for ancient Greece and Rome in his *Charicles* and *Gallus*. As a mere grouping together of possible voyages, combats, and the like, *Captain Mago* may serve to entertain adventurous boys, though its occasional dryness of treatment makes this sometimes doubtful; but the undoubted pains M. Cahun has taken in reading up a quantity of recent palaeological literature have not enabled him to give an air of probability, or even of erudition, to his narrative. And if he does not seem to blunder quite as grossly as M. Victor Hugo did in describing the English of James II.'s day in *L'Homme qui Rit*, that must rather be ascribed to the necessarily greater ignorance of most of his readers as to the real facts; while the anachronisms, if not altogether so obviously glaring as that which Major Whyte Melville committed in *Schedon*, when he made the Jewish captivity in Egypt synchronise with the reign of Ninus, are not less real, and are by no means palliated by the same ease and flow of the narrative. But if one be contented to accept it as a kind of *Sinbad the Sailor*, and not to look for instruction of any kind, it is readable enough, and M. Philippoteaux's numerous illustrations, somewhat in M. Gustave Doré's style, are cleverly grouped, whatever their resemblance to the delineated events may be. The translation is very fairly done, though here and there it would seem as if Miss Frewer were not familiar with the different phonetic value of certain letters in French and English, since she has retained an orthography which is occasionally misleading.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MR. ARTHUR SIDGWICK'S *Vergil, Aeneid, Book XII.* (Pitt Press) is worthy of his reputation, and is distinguished by the same acuteness and accuracy of knowledge, appreciation of a boy's difficulties and ingenuity and resource in meeting them, which we have on other occasions had reason to praise in these pages. The editor's excellences are especially shown in his disengagement of Vergil's complicated and involved expressions, but we cannot always approve of his translations. In most cases they are happy and elegant, but they are sometimes strained: "Blossom hair" is surely unpoetical. Mr. Pretor's *Anabasis of Xenophon, Book IV.* displays a union of accurate Cambridge scholarship, with experience of what is required by learners gained in examining middle-class schools. The text is large and clearly printed, and the notes explain all difficulties. The *Anabasis* needs a good editor. It is a book naturally much read in schools, and Mr. McMichael's edition, although good as far as it goes, leaves many difficulties unexplained. Mr. Pretor's notes seem

to be all that could be wished as regards grammar, geography, and other matters. Mr. Purton's *Pro Milone* is equally good, but more elaborate; indeed, it appears from the "advertisement" to be the reprint of a previous edition. If this is the case, it should surely be stated on the title-page. The editorial work is excellently done, but the book contains more than is required for University Local Examinations, and is rather suited to the higher forms of public schools. However, in a case of this kind fullness is a fault on the right side. The price, 2s. 6d., is cheap for the book, but it is more expensive than the rest of the series. *Lucan's Pharsalia, Book I.*, edited by Messrs. Heiland and Hoskin, is called by them an experiment, and can scarcely be intended for use in the Local Examinations. We are, however, very glad to see the curriculum of school books enlarged, and an English edition of Lucan has long been a desideratum. He is much better appreciated by the French, and the extracts edited by M. Demogeot form a capital introduction to the knowledge of this author. In the present case the notes are good and to the point, but they are too short and presuppose too much knowledge for the class of learners for which they are apparently intended. There surely should have been added some remarks on the peculiar diction of the poet, a fuller estimate of his relation to the rest of Roman literature, and a comparison with the style of the Augustan writers with which boys are familiar. However, we have no disposition to look a gift-horse in the mouth, and we trust that the Pitt Press will have the spirit to publish the rest of Lucan, and also portions of other authors who are less known than they ought to be.

White's Grammar School Texts. (Longmans.) According to the advertisement at the end of these volumes, Dr. White has edited a large number of little books both in Latin and Greek, the average price of which appears to be a shilling. Those before us consist of *Horace, Odes, Book III.*; *Virgil, Aeneid, IV. and V.*; *Eutropius, I.-IV.*; and a selection from *Ovid*. The books are edited on a new plan. The text is well printed without notes, and each volume has a separate vocabulary, wherein such help is given as the learner may require in preparing the lesson. We must express our thorough approval of this principle. We know that it is often said that nothing impresses the meaning of a word on the memory so much as looking it out in a dictionary. We cannot agree with this statement, and we believe that very few men of mature age beginning to learn a new language would dream of undergoing the weary and bewildering process of looking out each word in a dictionary. They would do what school boys do, either get a friend to construe to them, or procure the most literal translation they could find. The use of translations, "cribs" or "cabs," as boys call them, must at some time or other engage the serious attention of schoolmasters. It cannot be denied on the one hand that their use in many schools is almost universal, and on the other that a learner who has systematically depended on them, especially if he has accompanied the process of learning with "writing over" the English in his book may find at the close of his education that he knows nothing of the language which he has been learning for many years, and that he is incapable of passing the easiest examination in it. A boy rebuked by a master for using translations will reply, "Please sir, I looked out all the words in a dictionary." This shows that he entirely misconceives the ground of your objection. If translations were merely used to give the meaning of the words and to save a dictionary there would be no harm in them, but their mischief lies in the help they give in "making out the sense," thus saving the learner one of the principal and most invigorating exercises of the mind, and eluding one of the chief objects of a classical education. To meet this difficulty some school-

masters allow the use of translations; others adopt the practice of construing *unseen* passages in school; others multiply "translation papers." We imagine that the best remedy is to encourage the use of vocabularies and special dictionaries, which are almost universally used in Germany, and for this reason we hail the appearance of Dr. White's series. As far as we have examined, the vocabularies are carefully and conscientiously framed, and must have cost considerable labour. Dr. White has resisted the temptation of merely copying the articles in his own dictionary, or of repeating himself mechanically in the several books. It is of course true that Virgil and Horace cannot be properly explained without notes, but these books are obviously intended for very early beginners, and Dr. White has done his best to remedy the defect by special remarks in his vocabularies. We should also mention that considerable attention is paid to etymology, and the Greek homologues and Sanskrit roots are generally given. In our judgment rational grammar cannot be taught too early. Children of almost any age can appreciate in some degree the more scientific aspect of grammatical facts which are now familiar to us, and the widest publicity of these true views is the best guarantee we have for the final extinction of the cruel and pedantic routine which has for many generations been so deeply answerable for the woes of childhood.

WE have also before us *Livy, Book XXII.*, with notes by the same editor. The notes seem to us thoroughly sound and good, a little old-fashioned, perhaps, in matters of history and archaeology, but free from serious mistakes, if regarded from a somewhat antiquated stand-point. A learner who has mastered them will have a very adequate knowledge of the text. The text is well printed in large type. It is a severe shock to our literary sense to find Livy marked off into chapters and verses as if each sentence were to be taken and digested as a separate dose, and we have the strongest objection to the custom of distinguishing adverbs with a grave accent, a practice which is entirely extinct in books intended for the large public schools. Dr. White should allow progress in orthography and etymology to go hand in hand, and we shall be glad if in the next book of Livy he edits, he has not only discarded these foolish and annoying marks, but recognised the acknowledged results of the study of Latin palaeography.

Cornelii Taciti Historiae. Edited, with English Notes and Introduction, by William Henry Simcox, Queen's College, Oxford. (Rivingtons.) These two handsomely-printed volumes belong to the excellent series of the "Catena Classicorum," one of the many sets of books with which the school literature of the present day has been enriched, a work which owes as much to the activity and enterprise of Messrs. Rivington as of any other publisher. Prolific, however, as has been the energy of the press in this department, we do not as yet seem to have made up our minds as to what manner of book the perfect school-book should be, and anyone who has had to examine much of this literature will be led to the conclusion that the editor, in many cases, might have done much better if he had realised before he began a clear conception of the object he wished to attain. We apprehend that the most perfect school-edition of a classical author is one which, while it fully explains everything that need be known about the text which it professes to illustrate, does so in a way which does not spare the labour of the learner, and at the same time, if that labour is bestowed, imparts an amount of scholarship and learning which he would not have expected to attain before he undertook the task. To this category belong Mr. Jebb's edition of Sophocles in the "Catena Classicorum," and Mr. Mayor's first edition of Juvenal, and Orelli's edition of Horace. The second class of school editions are those which give the learner every help and information which he can require, and at the same time point out to the

teacher where he may find the sources of a higher standard of exegesis. To this belong the best German editions published by Weidmann and Teubner. A third class, of a more humble character, contains those books which give the necessary help to the learner in a simple and available shape, which do not aim high, but which fulfil the end for which they were written. To this class perhaps, the bulk of good English school-books belong. The volumes before us belong to none of these categories. They are the work of a cultivated man and a good scholar; they display care, power, and elegance, but they are after all more like the jottings in the editor's own note-book than the result of a careful and laborious attempt to make the text intelligible to younger minds. The Introduction consists of three parts—the first dedicated to the life of Tacitus, the second to his opinions, the third to his style. The first and third are very useful for learners; the second is almost beyond the grasp of school-boys. We are quite alive to the extreme difficulty of editing Tacitus, and we can cordially recommend Mr. Simcox's edition in default of a better; but we believe that a satisfactory edition still remains to be written, and that when it is given to the world it will be found to be more like the admirable fragment of Dr. Smith than the more fastidious and elegant work of the present editor. Mr. Storr's edition of *Vergil, Aeneid, XI., XII.* (Rivingtons) belongs to the third class. It is a thoroughly scholar-like production, text and notes are drawn from the best sources. The notes are very full and do not omit any point of real importance; their originality (so far as they are original) consists in the fact that the editor is fully alive to the beauties of his author and is able and willing to illustrate him from modern literature. The work has no other aim than that of being a useful school-book, and this it admirably fulfils. *Stories from Ovid in Elegiac Verse*, by R. W. Taylor (Rivingtons), is a book of a more ambitious type, and is quite worthy to take a place in permanent school literature. It is far superior to the Eton selection, which, we imagine, is now that most commonly used. We wish Mr. Taylor had allowed himself a little more freedom in departing from the traditional *Selecta ex Ovidio*. There are many passages of Ovid (especially in the *Tristia*) which are very little known, and which in sweetness of expression, tenderness of feeling, and very often subtlety of thought, are equal to anything in Latin literature. But the work which Mr. Taylor has done he has done admirably, and we conceive from his book a very high idea of his capacity as a practical schoolmaster. Each selected piece is preceded by an argument, and every paragraph is headed by a few lines in English, showing the drift of the poetry, so that the connexion of ideas is kept constantly before the boy's mind. On the margin are marked in black figures references to the *Public School Primer*. The poetical headings to each extract show taste and judgment, and are well adapted to catch the fancy of the young. The notes are everything that could be wished, no difficulty is passed over, everything is explained in simple language suitable to the age of those who will use the book, and the historical and archaeological notices are full and interesting enough to furnish a boy with a large stock of knowledge of this kind as a stepping-stone to his more advanced studies. We have seldom met with a book which we can more thoroughly recommend to schoolmasters. Mr. Moberly's edition of Xenophon's *Memorabilia, Book I.* (Rivingtons), is a very good specimen of the kind of book which by a combination of different public schools might be produced in any quantity to the benefit of good education and the confusion of "cribs." It contains just enough for one term's reading, with simple and practical notes. The two faults we have to find with it are—first, that there are no indexes; and, secondly, that the notes are too discursive. In a little more than thirty pages of notes, Mr. Moberly contrives to tell us something

about M. About, S. Columba, Lord Bacon, Moses, Milton, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea, Arthur Clough, General de Melas, Lord Torrington, the Vicar of Wakefield, Goethe, and Rousseau. Surely there are many remarks which are admirably calculated to keep up the interest and vigour of a class that it is not worth while to print in a book.

THE question as to whether or not boys should be taught Latin and Greek with the aid of grammars, and as to whether there should be one standard grammar for the whole of England, seems to have been laid at rest. We are strongly of opinion that the adoption of a uniform grammar is, to say the least, a very great convenience, and that the anarchy which has reigned in our schools since the deposition of the old Eton Latin and Greek grammars has been detrimental to the cause of scholarship. The Latin grammar in use in all Prussian and Saxon schools is that known by the name of Ellendt-Seyffert, composed originally by the first, and improved by the second of these scholars. Few *secundaners* of average attainments would be unable to give page and line for any grammatical rule which was required either in construing or in composition; and to this is due the admirable standard which is attained by German boys in their *Abiturienten-Examen*. We suspect that there are few English schools where this kind of knowledge is exacted by every master and in every form, and it is obvious that it cannot be done while we profess only an uncertain allegiance to a standard grammar. Dr. Kennedy's *Public School Latin Primer* and *Latin Grammar* hold possession of the largest portion of the field, and with all their defects of cumbersome terminology and bad taste they are superior to their rivals, although some high authorities would prefer the study of the rather antiquated work of Madvig. Roby is more suited for universities than for schools. We are therefore disposed to question the desirability of such a book as *A Grammar of the Latin Language* by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz (Collins), unless it is intended solely for the use of the northern kingdom. The book is satisfactory in itself, and is more simple than the work of Kennedy. The author is evidently acquainted with the results of comparative philology, but he does not bring them prominently forward, and clings rather to the old lines. The accident is superior to the syntax, which is too short, and deficient in clearness. But we see no sign of independent arrangement or investigation, and it is difficult to understand why the book should have been written at all except to supply (in a very worthy manner) a gap in a publisher's series. *Rules of Latin Syntax*, by Musgrave Wilkins (Longmans), can give a better account of itself. The rules are comprised in twenty-six columns, printed on stiff paper and arranged conveniently for reference. They are compiled with full knowledge and appreciation of the work of Kennedy, and the small pamphlet which contains them is just one which may conveniently lie by the side of a young scholar when doing his Latin prose. The work is turned out with that admirable finish which we should expect from Mr. Wilkins, who appears to us to have placed himself by gradual progress in the first rank of writers of school books. *Practical Rudiments of the Latin Language*, by J. Ross (Blackwood), has a different object from most Latin Grammars. It is intended to teach Latin to girls, or to those boys who are not likely to devote themselves to a thorough training; rather with the object of explaining the meaning of French and English words derived from the Latin than of acquiring scholarship. Regarded from this point of view the book may be safely recommended. It is, indeed, a superior Latin Ollendorf, in which the more difficult inflections and characteristics of the language are left to be learnt last. The book is admirably suited, if for nothing else, for the instruction of women. *Auxilia Latina*, by M. J. B. Baddeley (Bell), is neither better nor worse than

many other exercise-books in Latin. The reasons which exist for a uniform grammar do not in any way apply to a uniform exercise-book, and we are indeed of opinion that it is well that T. Kerchever Arnold has abdicated the throne he once occupied. Of exercise-books of all grades of difficulty there cannot be too many, provided they are accurate and lively, and we think that teachers of beginners in Latin may well give Mr. Baddeley a turn with the rest. To pass from Latin grammars to Greek, our English scholars have not yet succeeded in producing a standard book corresponding to the *Public School Latin Grammar* of Prof. Kennedy. In our opinion the best elementary work of the kind is the small *Greek Grammar* drawn up in Latin by the same author, when head-master of Shrewsbury. The want, however, is less felt from the existence of an English translation of the *Grammar* of Curtius. This grammar is used in all German and Italian public schools, and it is not creditable that some English schools still prefer the very inferior productions of Parry and Wordsworth. The accident of Curtius' *Grammar* is unsurpassed, but the syntax is less satisfactory, although it has been much improved in the last German edition, revised by Dr. Gerth. It cannot even now challenge comparison with the great work of the American scholar, Goodwin's *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* (Macmillan), the sixth edition of which now lies before us. It is incomparably the best, the clearest, and the most complete account of the exceedingly complex construction of the Greek sentence; it is studied at Cambridge by all those who aim at the attainment of high classical honours, and it is equally fitted for the highest forms in public schools. It is not only a treatise on Greek but by implication on logic and the science of language, and it affords a far better training for advanced boys than the brilliant and attractive, but rather inaccurate work of Dr. Farrar. If the scholarship of Harvard is really built on the foundations of Dr. Goodwin we may look for great results in the future of American philology. Blomfield Jackson's *First Steps to Greek Prose Composition* (Macmillan) is a neat little Greek exercise-book, accompanied by papers on Greek grammar and a vocabulary. We are ourselves sceptical as to the advantage of Greek exercises in teaching Greek composition. It is generally held that Greek iambics and Greek prose should only be written by those already advanced in Latin composition, and we believe that the experience of both Shrewsbury and Eton would show that excellent Greek copies have been composed by those who had no previous training of the kind except in the sister language. Still they are undoubtedly useful as a means of teaching Greek writing, accentuation, and syntax. To work through Mr. Jackson's book conscientiously would be an admirable preparation for matriculation, little-go, or smalls, and as such we recommend it to aspirants who feel weak in their Greek grammar.

OSCAR BROWNING.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE return of our Expedition has naturally drawn public attention to the Arctic regions. The appearance, therefore, of the detailed account of the Austrian Expedition of 1872-74, by Lieutenant Payer, one of its commanders, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in a few days, is singularly opportune. In the Introduction an attempt will be made to compare the results of these two voyages, and to show that perhaps even yet further discovery may be possible.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO. will publish very shortly a tale by Miss M. Drummond, entitled *A Study from Life*. It is a story of the London poor, and is written in aid of the Westminster Home for Training Nurses—the memorial to the late Lady Augusta Stanley.

MRS. HAWEIS'S *Chaucer for Children*, which was announced by Messrs. Strahan and Co., has passed into new hands, and will now be issued immediately by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, of Piccadilly.

MR. ALFRED GREGORY, sub-editor of the *Gloucester Journal*, is collecting materials for a *Life of Robert Raikes*, co-founder with the Rev. Thomas Stock of Sunday Schools. As Raikes established the *Gloucester Journal*, in 1722, it is not altogether inappropriate that an authentic biography of the great philanthropist should a century and a half later emanate from the office of that paper. Mr. Gregory has had very valuable sources of information opened to him; and he will discuss impartially—settling, it is hoped, finally—the long-debated question as to the origin of Sunday Schools, and Mr. Raikes's claim to be considered their founder.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS' book, promised nearly two years ago, *A Thousand Miles Up the Nile*, with about eighty illustrations by the author, a cover designed by the same, maps containing all the new lines and stations, and a full account of the important discoveries made by her party at Aboo Simbel, is now nearly ready, and will be published by Messrs. Longmans in the course of November. The hieroglyphic inscriptions which were discovered, and which Miss Edwards copied, are translated for her by Dr. Birch.

THE Woolhope Field Club has undertaken to carry on to completion the *Pomona Herefordiensis* which Mr. Thomas Andrew Knight commenced more than fifty years ago. The new publication will embrace descriptions and illustrations of every variety of apple and pear grown in Herefordshire, with a view of encouraging the growth of the best kinds of cider-fruit, as well as of reducing their nomenclature to order. It is proposed to issue the work in annual parts, corresponding in size with the old *Pomona*, and containing not less than three coloured engravings in each part. The editorship has been accepted by Dr. Hogg, and arrangements will be made by which the public will be enabled to procure the work through the usual channels.

A NEW Natural History under the editorship of Prof. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., F.G.S., which has been for some years past in preparation, is now nearly ready for publication, and will be shortly issued in serial form by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin. Among the gentlemen with whom the editor has already arranged for contributions to the work are:—H. W. Bates, F.R.G.S.; W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Prof. A. H. Garrod, F.R.S.; Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S.; R. MacLachlan, F.R.S.; Dr. Murie, F.L.S., F.G.S.; Prof. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., F.L.S.; Prof. Harry G. Seeley, F.G.S.; R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S.; Henry Woodward, F.R.S., F.G.S. The work will embody the latest scientific researches, and will be fully illustrated.

THE *Décentralisation* states that a large MS. work of St. Francis of Sales, consisting of a treatise on the Eucharist, has been purchased from "a Protestant family on the Swiss frontier" by Father Edouard, of Lyons, in whose hands it remains for the present. A valuable and hitherto unknown MS. of the *Divina Commedia*, very carefully written and containing numerous variants, has likewise been discovered, according to the *Effemeridi Siciliane*, in the library of the monastery of Monreale, near Palermo.

MISS LETITIA MCCLINTOCK has written a story for children, entitled *Sir Spangle and the Dingy Hen*, which Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. will publish very shortly. It will contain some spirited sketches of bird-life by Mr. A. T. Elwes.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S new work, *A First Platform of International Law*, will be published by Mr. Van Voorst next week.

THE new edition of Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion* has just been placed in the printer's hands, and will be ready for publication by Mr. Quaritch in February next.

THE New Shakspere Society has this week sent out its second and final issue of books for this year, consisting of *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, by William Shakspere and John Fletcher, a revised edition from the quarto of 1634, by Harold Littledale: Part I. Text and Notes. Presented by Mr. Richard Johnson, of Fallowfield, near Manchester. And "A Letter on Shakspere's Authorship of *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, and on the Characteristics of Shakspere's Style, and the Secret of his Supremacy," by the late Prof. Wm. Spalding: a new edition, with the Life of the Author, by John Hill Burton, LL.D., and Forewords, by F. J. Furnivall, M.A.

THE Hebdomadal Council has chosen the Dean of Christchurch, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and Prof. Henry J. S. Smith, to constitute the Board of Electors to the Chair of Celtic Language and Literature.

THE lectures this winter at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, will be delivered by Professors Armstrong, Barrett, Bentley, Clifford, Colvin, Dewar, Ella, Huxley, Morley and Ruskin; Dr. B. W. Richardson; Messrs. F. J. Furnivall, J. Norman Lockyer, Clements R. Markham, George Meredith, Ernst Pauer, W. R. S. Ralston, Robert H. Scott, Arthur Severn, W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Alfred Tylor, E. B. Tylor; and, it is hoped, Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. F. W. Brearey. Prof. Huxley will open the season on December 4 with a lecture on "Some Recent Additions to our Knowledge of the Pedigree of the Horse."

In Mr. Madan's letter last week on "MSS. of Virgil in the Bodleian," at p. 434, col. A, line 18, the words "except the fourth" should be cancelled. The error arose through an omission in the Bodleian catalogue.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE MILLER, Vice-Principal of Huddersfield College, has been elected Registrar of the General Medical Council of Education, in the place of Dr. Erasmus Hawkins.

PROF. H. J. S. SMITH's valedictory address to the London Mathematical Society, on the 9th inst., will touch upon various points affecting the present state and prospects of Pure Mathematics.

THE address of Mr. G. S. Lefevre, M.P., to the Economic Section of the Social Science Congress has been printed at Liverpool in a pamphlet form, but it deserves publication in such a way as to obtain a wide circulation, which the Liverpool pamphlet can hardly get, and the Social Science Association is very tardy in the publication of its annual volume of *Proceedings*. The facts which Mr. Lefevre has brought out with respect to the distribution of landed property in the United Kingdom are very important, and the address is from first to last a valuable contribution to economic literature. One proposition rather surprises us, although we will not controvert it. Mr. Lefevre undertakes to say "that no case can be brought forward of an industry having in the end really suffered from free trade." One would expect to find to some extent an unnatural division of labour resulting from protection, and consequently some artificial industries which could not live under free competition.

THE *American Library Journal*, edited by Mr. Melvil Dewey, of Boston, assisted by a staff chosen from the chief libraries of the United States, aims at supplying that want of a means of mutual communication, suggestion, and discussion, which intelligent and active librarians have long felt. The first monthly number certainly gives promise of worthily fulfilling this aim. Mr. Justus Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, in "A Word to Starters of Libraries," tells them how to obtain the necessary guidance with the least trouble to other people. Mr. Charles A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenaeum, describes the

valuable work done by "The Franklin Society of Paris" in forming popular libraries in France. The editor writes on the collection of "Public Documents," and in an article on "The Profession" shows what high qualifications modern opinion demands from the librarian and what place he should be able and willing to take as popular educator. To the reproach of this country, we learn from him that in the United States "the number of new libraries founded has been so great that in an ordinary town we no longer ask 'Have you a library?' but 'Where is your library?' as we might ask 'Where is your school-house, or your post-office, or your church?'" Mr. E. L. Jones gives an outline from advance sheets of "The Government Library Report," a work which has never been approached in exhaustiveness, and will be indispensable to every librarian who can read English. The rest of the number is occupied with leaders, descriptive articles, bibliographical notices, queries on points of library management, news respecting libraries at home and abroad, and other matter of interest. There is no reason why the journal should not be as much read on this as on the other side of the Atlantic: to every librarian who wishes to bring his library to the most perfect method and highest degree of usefulness it bids fair to be invaluable.

AT the meeting of the Manchester Literary Club held on Monday last, Mr. Charles Madeley, the librarian of the Warrington Public Library and Museum, made a suggestion that is worth the consideration of those engaged in cataloguing. In their exact signification the terms octavo, quarto, &c., when applied to the description of books, are not indicative of size, but simply denote the number of leaves stitched in each sheet of the volume. These terms are, however, used commonly to indicate approximately the size of the book, without reference to the number of leaves between each signature. The majority of people, indeed, use them in this latter sense. Even when strictly used, the plan of counting the sheets does not afford a very scientific or satisfactory result. How, for instance, should an octavo printed in half-sheets be described? What is the value of the term octavo when applied to the leaves of the Diamond Classics, which are $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches? Mr. Madeley proposes to adopt the popular idea, and to impart to it regularity by means of a card book-scale to be used by librarians and others. In order to determine the size of a book the top edge of the scale is laid so that it is even with that of the leaf—the division into which the bottom of the leaf falls to indicate the size of the book. If it come on the line then it should be considered to be of the larger size. Some uncertainty might arise from books that had been cut down by unconscious binders.

THE Estonian Society in the Dorpat University, under the presidency of the well-known philologist, Prof. Leo Meyer, has lately offered Mr. John Rhys the diploma of a corresponding member.

THE German papers record the nearly simultaneous deaths at Stuttgart of the well-known literary couple, the Prussian Freiherr and Colonel von Reinsberg-Düringsfeld and his talented wife, Baroness Ida von Düringsfeld, who was born in 1815, at Miltitz in Lower Silesia, began her literary career about the time of her marriage in 1845, when she published her *Gedichte von Thekla*, a work which was soon followed by other lyrical poems, and by numerous spirited translations of Slavonic, Flemish, and Italian national songs, sagas and fables. Her numerous prose writings were well received in Germany, where her tales, narratives of travel, and other compositions have enjoyed uninterrupted favour during the last thirty years. Her husband devoted himself assiduously to the study of philology and ethnography, and in these pursuits and in his numerous and extensive travels his gifted wife was his constant companion. Together they

brought out various works, some of the best known of which are their *Proverbs*; *Book of Marriage-Songs, &c.*; and *An Illustrated Almanac of the Holidays and Festivals of the Year*. Baroness von Reinsberg-Düringsfeld died on October 25, while making a tour through Germany, and her decease was followed twenty-four hours afterwards by the death of her husband.

DR. C. P. TIELE, well known to the inner circle of theological students by his *Comparative History of the Old Religions* (published in Dutch at Amsterdam 1869-72), has just brought out a small *History of Religion to the Predominance of the Universal Religions* (in Dutch, Amsterdam, 1876), which is well deserving of translation. Dr. Tiele adheres to the comparative principle, as expounded among ourselves by Mr. E. B. Tylor, and treats the existing religions of "savage" races as the best guide to the earliest stages of religion. The author does not withhold his own opinions on disputed points, but, as will be seen presently, supplies the means of testing and, if necessary, correcting them. His course is as follows: From the animistic religions of the *Naturvölker*, of the Mexicans and Peruvians, and of the Finns, he proceeds to describe successively in a clear, precise paragraph-style, the religions of the Chinese, the Egyptians, and the Semitic nations—the various characteristic variations of the latter are carefully noticed, and due account taken of recent cuneiform discoveries. Then follows an important chapter on "Religion among the Indo-Germans, excluding the Greeks and Romans," in which we would draw special attention to the careful summary of the Persian forms of religion. Brahmanism and Buddhism are also described with a proper regard to the researches which have opened up a new world to the historic imagination. A judicious estimate is given of M. Senart's recent attempt to resolve the whole of the story of the Buddha into myth. The last chapter treats of "Religion among the Indo-Germans under the influence of the Semites and the Hamites." A sound explanation is given in the concluding pages of the curious phenomenon of the adoration of the Roman emperors. At the head of each section is a carefully-selected bibliography of the subject, which will prove of great service to the reader, as not only are the good books praised, but the bad ones obelised.

PROF. DELBRUECK, of Jena, who assisted Prof. Grassmann in his translation of the *Rig-Veda*, has just published an essay on "Tenses in Old Sanskrit" (*Altindische Tempuslehre*). It contains a translation of many intricate passages from the *Rig-Veda* and some of the Brähmanas, and marks a definite advance in our knowledge of Vedic Syntax. The essay forms the second number of a series published by Delbrück and Windisch under the title *Syntaktische Forschungen*.

MR. D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, whose articles in the *Fortnightly* and *Macmillan* have lately shown him to be a trustworthy authority on Russian subjects, has in the press a work on Russia, which in the present state of public feeling is likely to be read with very great interest. It will deal with many subjects, but more particularly with the communal institutions of Russia, the mutual relations of the peasants and what we may call the landed gentry, and the actual and probable effects of the emancipation of the serfs. It will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin.

At the last meeting of the Manchester Literary Club, it was announced that the MS. Remains of the late John Keble are in an advanced stage of preparation, and that the publication of them will be accompanied by an essay by Dr. Pusey, together with an elaborate criticism by Dr. Newman.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES ISIDORE HEMANS.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. Charles I. Hemans, our valued correspondent in Italy, which occurred at the Bagni di Lucca on the 26th ult. Mr. Hemans has for some time past been in failing health. After a sharp fit of sickness at Spezia at the beginning of the past summer, he retired to the Baths of Lucca, where he seemed to revive; but the chills of autumn acting on an enfeebled frame laid him low on Thursday, the 26th ult. Mr. Hemans was a son of Mrs. Hemans, the well-known poetess. He left England early in life, and after residing in various parts of Europe finally fixed his abode in Italy, chiefly in Rome, living in the most modest and retired manner with the habits of a close student. It was here that he became more generally known as a scholar of great historic and archaeological attainments. His knowledge was vast and various, and there were few nooks and corners in ancient or modern European literature with which he was not more or less conversant. In this respect he had a great advantage over many of the archaeologists of his time—that he could bring a knowledge of what had previously been said or written on the subject of the antiquities discovered, and thus throw the light of history on their elucidation. Perhaps his greatest *forte* lay in ecclesiastical history and Christian archaeology: here his knowledge was the most minute and extensive. He published several works on kindred subjects. One of the first was entitled *Catholic Italy*, in which much ecclesiastical art and many institutions were passed in review. This work, however, may be said to be superseded in a great measure by his later ones: *A History of Ancient Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy*, and, more recently, *A History of Mediaeval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy*, in two volumes, embracing the period from A.D. 900 to 1500. His last work, published two years ago, *Historic and Monumental Rome*, carries the discoveries made in Rome up to recent times, and forms a treasury of knowledge for the student contained in no other work.

Although Mr. Hemans' literary works have failed in a great measure to reach the general public, the shelves of every scholar and student would be incomplete without them. Doubtless future book-makers will trade on Mr. Hemans' capital and make much of it. His works must be taken on their own merits and for the valuable material contained in them, for he borrowed little from graces of style or the meretricious ornaments of diction. Their highest value, of course, is on the spot where they were written.

Of Mr. Hemans' personal character it is almost difficult to speak. Like that of most true scholars, his bearing was quite unassuming and unostentatious. His time seemed always at the command of his numerous friends, and he was never more at home than when, surrounded by a band of enquirers, he was pouring forth his vast stores of learning in illustration or explanation of some of those antiquities which draw so many visitors to the "Eternal City."

His sensitive and amiable temperament could not allow of an enemy. He was never known to speak ill of any one. The Archaeological Society of Rome, in the interests of which he worked much in consonance with Mr. Parker, will lose in him one of its chief pillars and supports. It will also lose in him a Secretary and Librarian, of which he held the honorary posts. He had a large circle of attached friends, every one of whom will feel his death as a personal misfortune. He married late in life, and it is satisfactory to think his last moments were soothed by kind friends, though in a foreign land. He is buried in the pretty Protestant cemetery of the Bagni di Lucca, where doubtless many of his countrymen during their summer stay at that favourite place of *villegiatura* will visit his last resting-place with deep and sincere regret. WILLIAM DAVIES.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is announced from Lisbon that a Portuguese Scientific Expedition is to be sent to Africa.

A TELEGRAM from Tashkend, of October 29, states that "the Chinese troops have occupied the important towns of Kumadi, Kutubi, Tashikho, and Uruliza. The town of Kumadi was taken by them after an engagement. The inhabitants of Kutubi, Tashikho, and Uruliza have fled to Taksun, where Yakoob Beg is in command of a military force. The Chinese troops have also occupied the northern fortress of Manas." In the very imperfect state of our knowledge of the geography of the region bordering on the Chinese province of Kan-su and the new kingdom of Eastern Turkistan, for which we are still dependent on the old Jesuit Surveys, it is difficult to recognise these points, or to know exactly where the Chinese forces have at length begun to recover their lost ground. Kutubi appears, however, to be the Khartube of our maps, not far west of Hami, which, with Barkul, has all throughout been held by the Chinese; and Taksun is probably Toksan of the maps, at a similar distance west of Turfan, seeming to indicate that the Chinese are advancing towards Turkistan along the main route which leads from Hami to Turfan, Karashar, and Akau, along the southern base of the great chain of the Bogdo Ola and Thian Shan Mountains. Manas, which lies to northward of this range, has probably been advanced upon by the Chinese from Barkul, along the corresponding route which goes through Guchen along southern Zungaria.

PARTS I. and II. of the *Boletin de la Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística de la República Mexicana* for this year are occupied with a most important paper by José G. Lobato, investigating the meteorological conditions of the Valley of Mexico, chiefly in relation to the remarkable process of gradual desiccation which has been observed to be in progress in the lakes of the valley, and its effects on the climate of the capital. The historical proofs which he gives of this change since the time of the conqueror Hernan Cortés are most interesting, and the problem of how to meet the detrimental effects of its continuance in future is a serious one. Sr. Lobato concludes by recommending an extensive system of canalisation, and the immediate planting of large woods of *Eucalyptus globulus* round the sides of the valley.

THE Bremen "Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt" has just published the first of Dr. Finsch's reports of his journey in Western Siberia, which were received from Tobolsk on October 16. The importance of his natural-history collections may be judged of from the fact that he sends home specimens of twenty different mammals, 180 birds, 100 fishes, 200 insects, besides geological samples and plants.

FROM Stockholm the news is received that Lieut. Sandeberg has returned from his ornithological journey to the White Sea well satisfied with its results. On the east coast of the White Sea, in the neighbourhood of the village of Soltizk, where Sandeberg was compelled to land in a storm, he found a great number of stone implements, arrow and lance heads, and knives, which were exposed on an ancient beach by the removal of the sand-drift in the storm.

THE columns of the *Schweizer Grenzpost* and the journal of the Jura district have lately been occupied with the project of M. Sahler of Pruntrut, for the opening of a direct and regular trade-intercourse with the interior of Africa. For some months M. Sahler has been pushing his scheme before the public by lectures and pamphlets in Belfort, Mühlhausen, Montbéliard, and other industrial centres on the borderlands of France, Switzerland, and Germany. The following are the general features of his plan: first, he wishes to collect a fund of 20,000 francs for the necessary

preparatory explorations, and then to bring about the foundation of a share-company with 800,000 francs capital for putting ships upon the enormous navigable length of the Niger, and opening a full communication with the inner rich agricultural and gold-dust districts of the Soudan. The chief articles of trade and barter will be, on the one side, gold, saltpetre, ivory, indigo, and hides; and on the other side, silk, cotton, and other stuffs, weapons, tools, and implements. Stations will be erected at intervals with offices and stores. According to M. Sahler's computations, a magnificent business is to be done, and the *Bund* believes that the project will be opened even though only a smaller capital should be forthcoming.

OUR missionary societies seem all bent upon extending their operations to the interior of Central Africa. We have already alluded to Mr. Price's visit to the east coast on behalf of the London Missionary Society. The Church Missionary Society has it in contemplation to establish a mission-station at Karagwei, and a party despatched by it has recently explored the Wami and Kingani rivers, with the view of getting into East Central Africa in that way, but they have so far found themselves unable to turn them to account. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has just come to the resolution to make an attempt to enter equatorial Africa from the west, and with that object it has been determined to re-organise the mission at Macarthy's Island, and to establish a new one at Medina.

WE believe that there is no foundation in fact for the statement made by the *Daily News* correspondent at Rome, that the "English Geographical Society" has contributed five thousand francs towards the expenses of the Marchese Antinori's Central African Expedition.

WE hear from Paris that an expedition, under the command of a French engineer, M. Celler, but somewhat cosmopolitan in its nature, will leave Saint-Nazaire early next week for Panama, with the avowed object of surveying a route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. M. Celler will be accompanied by other French engineers, as well as by three gentlemen from England, Austria, and Italy. The expedition is undertaken under the auspices of the Société du Canal Interocéanique, and we believe that M. Celler is fully convinced of the feasibility of carrying a navigable canal from the Gulf of San Miguel across the isthmus to a point where a junction can be effected with the river Atrato; if he can show that that can be done successfully, he and his companions will certainly be entitled to a handsome reward.

A JOURNALISTIC CURIOSITY.

THE first number of an Arabic newspaper, published in London, has just appeared. It is styled the *Mar-ātu'l Ahwāl*, or *Mirror of Events*, and is edited by Mr. R. Hassoun, a Syrian Arab, and its publishing office is at 33 Fitzroy Street, W. Its contents are written in a somewhat too literary style of Arabic to be readily understood by the common Arab people; but it is evident that the writer of the original articles possesses a remarkable fluency of diction and general command of his native tongue. His nationality is made evident by the bitter attacks he makes upon the vileness of the Turks as compared with the innate nobility of the Arabs. The leading article is a translation of one which appeared in the *Economist* of October 21, on the Eastern Question, asserting that England is not bound to support Turkey. The article headed "Egypt" attacks what it considers the folly of the Khedive's Abyssinian Expedition, and draws the gloomiest picture of his financial prospects. Various items of intelligence from the East, borrowed from English newspapers, are attended by stringent comments.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE Arctic Expedition has returned safely after having, in the face of the most tremendous hardships and dangers, achieved a full and complete measure of success. The difficulties speak for themselves, and no carping criticism can succeed in detracting from the heroic devotion to duty of our brave explorers. But an attempt has been made, in the daily papers, to cast a doubt upon the complete success of the expedition by dwelling on the fact that the North Pole was not reached. It is, therefore, most important that the public should be reminded of the real objects of the expedition, and should know how thoroughly and fully they have been secured.

The North Pole is a mere conventional sign on our maps, indicating a spot to which in itself no possible interest is attached by real geographers. The main object of Arctic Expeditions is to explore the vast unknown area around the Pole; and

worthy of serious discussion. But a coast-line is not only necessary as a means of progress to the threshold of work; it is also essential in order to secure the desired results of Arctic discovery, in geology, botany, zoology, and other branches of science.

The Arctic explorers, by following a coast-line from the entrance of Smith Sound, had to cross the threshold of the unknown region and place their vessels in advantageous positions for discovery—no easy undertaking in itself. They then had to achieve all the discoveries that were possible with the means at their disposal, and to secure valuable results in various branches of science. If all this has been done, the success of the Expedition is secured. It is our pleasing duty to record, not only that it has been done, but that it has been done thoroughly and completely, and in the face of such appalling sufferings and privations as enhance its value a thousand-fold.

Another attempt has been made to detract, in



if that imaginary point was referred to in the instructions, it was because by reaching it a great extent of the unknown region must be traversed. But to send an expedition merely to reach it would be childishly aimless.

The object of the Arctic Expedition has been to discover and thoroughly to explore as large a portion of the unknown area as was possible with reference to the means at its disposal, and to the positions the vessels succeeded in reaching as points of departure. To attain those positions, experience has proved that it is necessary to follow a coast-line, and, as two coast-lines cross the threshold in the direction of the Smith Sound route, and in no other, it was known that the Smith Sound route was the best by which to secure the desired objects. The silly theories about open Polar basins and navigable routes caused by the Gulf Stream have long since been discarded by practical Arctic geographers, as un-

some degree, from the full merit of this wonderful success by alleging that the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 was better fitted out than any former expedition that ever left these shores. This also is utterly untrue. The Expedition was well fitted out; but in no respect had it any advantage over its predecessors, while in some points it suffered under grave disadvantages as compared with them. To take the most recent former Arctic Expedition, that of 1852-54: the provisions were of the same kind, the clothing was similar, the sledge equipments were on the same scale. In none of these respects was there any material difference; and former expeditions had great advantages over that of 1875-76 in having their vessels better warmed, in having a far larger number of men to do the work, in having a dépôt ship to fall back upon, and in having annual communication with England duly provided.

The Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 was in no

respect better fitted out than those which preceded it; while it had greater dangers and difficulties to overcome, and far more scientific work of a very laborious kind was expected from it. It must be a source of pride to every Englishman to know that his gallant countrymen, with undermanned ships and inadequate means as compared with the work to be done, have, with rarely equalled fortitude and bravery, added so glorious a page to our national history. Let us now follow them in their laborious and desperate task, and learn by what heroic devotion, and through what terrible hardships, their success has been achieved.

First it was necessary to force a way through the ice-encumbered channel between Baffin's Bay and the Polar Ocean. The *Alert* and *Discovery* passed between Capes Alexander and Isabella, the portals of Smith Sound, and entered the channel leading to the Polar Ocean on July 29, 1875, and from that time until September 1, when the *Alert* crossed the threshold of the unknown region, it was one continual struggle with the ice. The rapid passage of the *Polaris* up this channel was a lucky accident. Its normal condition is a complete block of heavy floes, with occasional leads of water caused by the action of wind and tide. It was with extreme difficulty that the two vessels forced a passage, and their success was mainly due to the untiring vigilance and skill of Captain Nares himself, who literally lived in the crow's nest during this period. After many hair-breadth escapes, and unceasing labour day and night, the expedition at length reached the north shore of Lady Franklin Inlet, where an excellent harbour was found in 81° 44' N. latitude. Here the *Discovery* was established in winter quarters, while the *Alert* pushed onwards to the unknown region.

It was some days before the *Alert* could make any progress; but at last a fresh gale opened a lane of water between the land and the ice, and the gallant ship dashed onwards to the goal, and crossed the threshold of the unknown, rounding Cape Union, and entering the Polar Ocean. Then, in 82° 20' N., the white ensign was hoisted on board a British man-of-war in a latitude further north than any flag of any nation had ever flown before, or will ever fly again until the despatch of another British Naval Arctic Expedition. Soon afterwards the impenetrable Polar pack closed in upon the land, and on September 3, 1875, the *Alert* was fixed in her winter quarters, on the shores of the great Polar Ocean, in 82° 27' N. latitude.

This was the first grand success, and it assured the ultimate completion of the work. For, thanks to the admirable seamanship of Captain Nares, and to the zeal and devotion of the officers and crews, the vessel had been forced across the threshold, and was within the unknown region. A point of departure was thus secured which rendered the achievement of complete success certain, because in whatever direction the sledge parties went valuable discoveries must be made.

The autumn travelling, when dépôts are laid out for the spring work, exposed the gallant explorers to the most terrible dangers and privations; but the detailed narrative must be read before an adequate notion can be formed of the intensity of those hardships, and of the heroism of the brave men who faced them. Lieutenant May and two men suffered amputation from frost-bites.

The vessels wintered further north than any ships ever wintered before, the sun was absent for 142 days, and the cold was far greater than any previously registered. The magnetic observatory was erected, as well as a general observatory, and a vast mass of most valuable scientific observations was taken during winter quarters.

But the crowning glories of this ever-memorable campaign were achieved during the spring. The plan was for three main travelling sledge-parties to explore, while the naturalists and other officers made collections and did other valuable work

nearer the ships. Commander Markham, accompanied by Lieutenant Parr, was to strike due north into the newly-discovered Polar Ocean; Lieutenant Aldrich was to explore the coast to the westward; and Lieutenant Beaumont, the leader of the extended party from the *Discovery*, was to advance along the north coast of Greenland.

On April 3, 1876, the six sledges, with their crews of brave and heroic men, were assembled alongside the *Alert*, and started on their desperate mission. After reaching Cape Joseph Henry they parted company, Aldrich working westward, while Markham and Parr pushed due north over the stupendous masses of ice of which the Polar Ocean is composed. When the narratives of these unparalleled journeys are given to the world, some idea will be formed of the work that was done, and of the difficulties that were overcome. The men who performed these deeds have won a place in the front rank of England's chivalry. Our aim now is to speak of the grand results which have crowned their efforts with success.

Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr reached the latitude of 83° 20' 26" N. They have thus won the blue ribbon of Arctic discovery. They and their sledge-crews are the men who have been further north than any other human beings; and they succeed to the honourable post which was held by Parry for nearly half a century, but which he must now resign to his younger brother-officers. How joyfully would he have himself welcomed their success, had he been spared to hear the glorious news! How, too, would Admiral Sherard Osborn, whose persevering advocacy created the Expedition, have rejoiced at the honour thus won by two officers, both of whom he had himself selected as the men for Arctic work. In Osborn the Expedition lost its best and truest friend.

Lieutenant Aldrich pushed onwards to the westward, rounded Cape Colombia in 83° 7' N., and discovered 220 miles of new coast-line, which he has accurately delineated.

Lieutenant Beaumont crossed Robeson Channel, and discovered the northern coast of Greenland for a distance of seventy miles.

In order to enable these three main parties to do their work successfully, every soul in the two ships was actively employed. The dépôt and relieving parties did most arduous work, and the officers vied with each other in promoting the objects of the Expedition, while the most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed. Captain Feilden and Mr. Hart were especially active in making natural-history collections; and Lieutenants Giffard, Archer, Rawson, Egerton, and Conybeare did admirable work in exploring and keeping open communications.

When all had come back to the ships, Captain Nares found that the sufferings had been terrible, that the work achieved was unsurpassed in the annals of discovery; but he also found that the heroic devotion of officers and men had secured for the Expedition complete success. The work was done, and he was able to decide upon returning to England.

At present our object has merely been to point generally to the great success that has been achieved, and to the value of the results, a value far in excess of the cost of the Expedition, if that cost had been ten times the paltry sum that was voted. In future numbers we shall dwell upon those rich and varied results in detail. We will now conclude by a brief general enumeration of them.

First, a great Polar Ocean has been discovered and fully described, which will revolutionise most preconceived ideas, and a knowledge of which will be most valuable to the science of hydrography. Next a coast line, stretching for 50° of longitude along the Polar Ocean, has been discovered and carefully delineated, and an exhaustive knowledge of its geology, fauna, and flora has

been obtained. The long channel, from Smith Sound to the Polar Ocean, has also been carefully delineated, and the shores on both sides have been explored and described. Most important discoveries have been made with reference to the geology of the unknown area, the value of one of which, —namely, the former existence of an evergreen forest in 82° 44' N.—is alone worth all that has been expended on the Expedition. In zoology and botany the results are equally valuable, especially as regards the distribution of plants and animals. Add to this that complete series of observations, at two separate stations, have been recorded in meteorology, magnetism, tides, electricity, and spectrum analysis; besides other results not yet reported.

On the whole, then, for the richness and value of its scientific results, and for the complete success of its labours, the Arctic Expedition that has now returned to England must take a front rank in the long roll of similar enterprises. The Arctic explorers have raised the name of Englishman among the nations of the earth, and for this the sincere thanks of their countrymen are due. They have nobly earned the warm and hearty welcome which has greeted their return.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

ACCORDING to the latest statistical accounts, the German Universities had the following number of matriculated students and public teachers during the Summer Term, 1876:—

	Students	Teachers
1. Leipzig	2,730	155
2. Berlin	1,977	193
3. München	1,158	114
4. Breslau	1,122	108
5. Göttingen	1,059	119
6. Tübingen	1,025	86
7. Würzburg	990	66
8. Halle	902	96
9. Heidelberg	795	110
10. Bonn	785	100
11. Strassburg	700	94
12. Königsberg	611	82
13. Greifswald	507	60
14. Jena	503	77
15. Marburg	445	69
16. Erlangen	422	55
17. Münster	415	29
18. Giessen	343	59
19. Freiburg	290	54
20. Kiel	223	65
21. Rostock	141	36
		17,143 1,827

The following list shows the largest and lowest number of students belonging to each Faculty in the principal Universities:—

Protestant Theological Faculty.

Leipzig	338
Tübingen	260
Halle	190
Erlangen	196
Rostock	24
Heidelberg	9

Roman Catholic Theological Faculty.

Münster	184
Würzburg	119
Tübingen	118
Freiburg	47

Law Faculty.

Leipzig	1,002
Berlin	684
Breslau	377
Göttingen	372
München	314
Tübingen	304
Erlangen	37
Rostock	35
Kiel	14

Medical Faculty.

Würzburg	527
Leipzig	378

München	347
Berlin	260
Greifswald	235
Tübingen	179
Strassburg	178
Breslau	165
Kiel	73
Rostock	29

Philosophical Faculty.

Leipzig	1,012
Berlin	896
Göttingen	479
Breslau	458
Halle	439
München	395
Bonn	270
Kiel	78
Rostock	53
Freiburg	47

Universities, outside the German Empire, in which lectures are chiefly given in German:—

	Students	Teachers
Wien	3,581	247
Dorpat	844	65
Graz	804	88
Innsbruck	570	67
Zürich	355	78
Bern	351	74
Basel	239	64

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

ABNET, W. de W. *Thebes and its Five Greater Temples.* Sampson Low. 63s.

BIRCH, W. de Gray. *The History, Art, and Palaeography of the MS. styled the Utrecht Psalter.* Bagster.

BURTON, R. F. *Etruscan Bologna: a Study.* Smith, Elder & Co. 10s. 6d.

CERQUAND, M. *Légendes et récits populaires du pays basque.* II. Paris: Ribaut.

ELZER, K. *William Shakespeare.* Halle: Waisenhaus. 10 M.

GONCOURT, E. de. *Catalogue raisonné de l'œuvre peint, dessiné et gravé de P. P. Prud'hon.* Paris: Rapilly. 12 fr.

ITALY, from the Alps to Mount Aetna. Chapman & Hall. 63s.

SCHULZ, F. *Die englische Gregorlegende nach dem Auchinleck MS. Königsberg.* Hartung. 4 M.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF NORTHERN SYRIA ACCORDING TO THE ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Oxford: Oct. 28, 1876.

I pointed out in the ACADEMY of September 16 that Mr. George Smith's identification of the site of Carchemish with the modern Jerablus enables us to fix the site both of Pethor at the mouth of the Sajur, the 'Sagara of the Assyrian inscriptions, and of Ptolemy's Barsampse, the Assyrian Tul-

Barsip, at some point on the eastern bank of the Euphrates opposite Jerablus. I find from Buckingham's *Assyria and Mesopotamia*, p. 60, that the cliffs overhanging the junction of the Sajur and Euphrates are full of artificial excavations, while it seems likely that the ruins now known as Bilha, opposite Jerablus, mark the site of Tul-Barsip. According to Shalmaneser, Akhuni, son of Adini, and king of Tul-Barsip, possessed six strongholds on the western side of the Euphrates, among them being 'Surunu, Paripa, Mabasere, and Dabigu. Near the latter was 'Sazabe, "the stronghold of 'Sangara, king of Carchemish," which I would identify with the modern Nizeeb, the Nisibin of the Romans. On the same side of the river as Tul-Barsip, and in its immediate neighbourhood were the cities of Nappig, Allig or Alig, Manya and Rugulit. Allig seems to have been a place of importance. It was the nearest town to Tul-Barsip, and is clearly represented by the modern Ledjah. Northward of Carchemish came 'Sugab, and beyond that Birtu, the modern Bir—which is joined with Dabigu and called a city of the Hittites on the Black Obelisk (34)—and Bit-Zamāmi or Samosata (?). Still further to the north was Melid, Miliida or Meladdu, the classical Melite, now Melatiyeh.

It is puzzling that no place is mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions which would occupy the position of Mabug or Bambyke, the importance of which is not only evidenced by classical and ecclesiastical writers, but also by the remains which still exist. It is too far from the Sajur to represent Pethor; on the other hand, the only city near Pethor in a south-western direction was Khalman, which has usually been identified with Aleppo. Khalman certainly lay between Pethor and Hamath, which would suit Aleppo admirably; but it was also at the "head of the lowground of the 'Sime'sians," a people of western Mesopotamia, who extended from the Zimri in the south to the city of Arid in the north. As for Pethor, it probably stood where the ruins of Auz are marked on the maps.

One of the most important cities to the west of Carchemish was Khazazu or Khazzi, a stronghold of the Patinians. It must plainly be identified with the modern 'Azaz, as 'Azaz occupies exactly the position the monuments assign to Khazazu, and the two names correspond letter for letter. 'Azaz is about twenty-six miles to the north-west of Aleppo. Other towns of the Patinians were Nulia and Butāmu, the latter of which may be compared with the Nahr-el-Butuyune, one of the confluents of the Orontes. On the west side of the Aprie or Ephrenus was Kunulus or Kanulua or Kinalie, the capital of the Patinians. The Patinians extended southward to the Orontes, Alizir, one of their cities, probably occupying the site of Antioch, and their neighbours on this side were the Kahuians or Kuans. On the north they bordered upon the Samahilians, who inhabited that part of the Amanus range which abuts on the bay of Antioch, and were the southern neighbours of the Gamgumians or Gugamians. The latter people were again to the south of Kummukh or Comagene, which in Assyrian, as in later times, was on the west and not on the east of the Euphrates.

Maundrell visited the remains of Jerablus in 1699, and describes them as surrounded by a semi-circle of walls, some 2,250 feet in circumference, and pierced by well-preserved gates. The Euphrates forms the other semi-circle of fortification, and on the north side flowed under an eminence, on the top of which was a ruined castle. Here Maundrell discovered columns, capitals, and cornices of good workmanship, and at the foot of the eminence a large stone, on which a lion with a bridle in its mouth was sculptured. Pococke also visited the place some thirty-seven years later, and states (*Travels*, ii. p. 165) that by what remains the city

"appears to have been of an oblong square figure; it is watered on the north by a small stream; the old

town is about half a mile long from north to south, and a quarter of a mile broad; it has very high ramparts on every side, except towards the river. . . . There was an entrance on each side of these sides, the two largest of which are to the west and south; I saw some remains of a basement of hewn stone on the west side, but to the south I saw only the foundation of the gateway. There is a long mount on the east side over the river, which is between forty and fifty feet high, extending southwards about two-thirds of the length of the city, and is sixty-six paces wide; the ascent to it is opposite to the west gate. This was, without doubt, a castle, and it was encompassed with a wall about eight feet thick. On the south side of the town there are foundations of a building, which are a little to the north of some considerable heaps of ruins; they lie in such a manner that it may be concluded there were great buildings in that quarter, divided from one another by short streets. These buildings probably belonged to a temple, which seems to have been to the west, though very little of the foundations could be discovered, as there is a ruined village on that spot. To the north I saw a wall with pilasters on one side of it; this wall is about a hundred and seventy paces long. I took notice of four low walls to the south, which seemed to have been the basements of four colonnades of a grand entrance or avenue; I saw also several bases and pillars which lay scattered about this place."

Pococke had little idea that he was describing the site of Carchemish.

A. H. SAYCE.

"JUGGERNAUT" CALLED IN QUESTION.

Hamlet House, Hammersmith: October 23, 1876.

I regret that circumstances of a private nature should have prevented my giving prompt attention to Prof. Bain's letter to the ACADEMY of September 30, which obviously required the reply which Mr. Poynder has called for.

The single sentence quoted by Prof. Bain and Mr. Poynder from my pamphlet, *Human Sacrifices in England*, hardly represents my statement fully enough, and I must beg to add one or two more sentences of it:—

"We have now learned on the best authority that all those pictures of Hindoos casting themselves beneath the Jugernath car to be crushed were purely imaginary. . . . The crowd of the curious and the devotees is enormous, and no doubt many accidents have happened. . . . But there are no intentional sacrifices under the car of Jugernath, nor could there ever have been at any period. For Jugernath, or rather Jagarnāth, means simply the 'Lord of Life.' . . . Nothing is more rigidly forbidden than to slay anything that has life in the neighbourhood of the Lord of Life."

There seems to be no doubt that the car and its image originally representing Vishnu, at present Krishna, could never have been, in association with either deity, the scene of either human or animal sacrifice except by an extreme anomaly. To offer even a faded flower to either is a sin. Were there any human sacrifices, it could only be through some Sivaite from a distance, ignorantly carrying thither their own local notions of sanctity. But on re-examining the evidence usually relied on to prove this anomaly, I was led to suspect it. Most of the missionary evidence was hearsay; but even in the case of the alleged eye-witness, the Rev. Claudio Buchanan, who was largely responsible for the popular notion, the testimony appeared to me untrustworthy. It is too "sensational." A body of men with branches becomes "a grove advancing;" the women emitted a sound "as if a serpent would speak by their organs." But above all Mr. Buchanan calls Jagarnāth "the Moloch of India"! Coming with such a view, he was too much in the mental attitude to see human sacrifices to be disappointed. He was in the procession behind the tower, and could hardly have witnessed the immolation he describes of a pilgrim in front of the wheels, especially as the number of people was such as to bring to his mind "the countless multitude of the Revelations." Yet even Mr. Buchanan de-

scribes but one such death, and that little comports with the popular notion of the car. The Abbé Dubois does not profess to be an eye-witness, and, if he did, his declaration that the spectators (naturally Vishnuites) hail human sacrifices under the car "as the perfection of devotion" would convict him of something worse than ignorance of the facts. Mr. Poynder must see how insufficient is the testimony he has cited, in which there is but one instance that can possibly be regarded as directly recorded by the person who witnessed it; and even in that one case how impossible it is to be certain that he did witness it, or, if he did, that it was an act of religious self-immolation. All the probabilities are against its having been an act of devotion. The Rev. J. F. Clarke, President of the American Unitarian Association, whose work, *Ten Great Religions*, represents a thorough and impartial investigation of all such points as this, says the car is—

"drawn by hundreds of men, it being their faith that each one who pulls the rope will certainly go to the heaven of Krishna when he dies. Multitudes therefore crowd around the rope to pull, and in the excitement they sometimes fall under the wheels and are crushed. But this is accidental, for Krishna does not desire the suffering of his worshippers."

It appears to me, then, that there is no trustworthy evidence at all to justify any doubt as to the careful adjudication on the whole case by Dr. W. W. Hunter in his *Orissa* (Smith, Elder, and Co., 1872):—

"In a closely-packed eager throng of a hundred thousand men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labour, and all of them tugging and straining to the utmost under the blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances have always been rare, and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were killed or injured every year; but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were for the most part cases of diseased and miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops, and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. According to Chaitanya, the apostle of Jagannāth, the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently describes the Car Festival, but makes no mention of self-sacrifice, nor does it contain any passage that could be twisted into a sanction for it. Abul Fazl, the keen Mussulman observer, is equally silent, although from the context it is almost certain that, had he heard of the practice, he would have mentioned it. So far from encouraging self-immolation, the gentle doctrines of Jagannāth tended to check the once universal custom of widow-burning. Even before the Government put a stop to it, our officials observed its comparative infrequency at Puri."

Dr. Hunter refers to Stirling, *As. Res.* xv. 324; *Calcutta Rev.* x. 235; *Report of Statistical Com. to the Government of Bengal*, 1868, part ii. p. 8; *Puri Police Reports*; Lieut. Laurie's *Orissa*, 1850. An examination of the facts will, I think, prove that Dr. Hunter has conceded the utmost that can be claimed for the popular representations. The Commissioner of Orissa, writing not long after the province passed under English rule, says:—

"During four years that I have witnessed the ceremony, three cases only of this revolting species of self-immolation have occurred: one of which, I may observe, is doubtful, and should probably be ascribed to accident. In the other two instances the victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose this method of ridding themselves of the burthen of life in preference to other modes of suicide."

But self-immolation by no means describes suicide.

And all this was some seventy years ago. Dr. Hunter having gone over the MS. Archives of Orissa from the day it came under English control, confirms the general truth of the Commissioner's statement, and adds: "We complain that the Hindus do not appreciate our English institutions or accept our beliefs. Do we rightly understand theirs?"

A paragraph in the *Newcastle Chronicle* has just caught my eye which mentions that when the Prince of Wales visited St. Paul's after his recovery, several persons were crushed to death. One can imagine this phrase reaching some distant island in such a shape as to leave there a tradition that it is usual to sacrifice human victims in England on the recovery of a prince, as part of a Thanksgiving Service. Especially might this be the case if the sentence were reported and interpreted by priests anxious to place Christianity in its worst light. If we were to smile at such a notion we should only be doing what every educated Hindu probably does, so often as he finds Englishmen believing that human sacrifices were a part of the normal worship of Jaga-nāth, Lord of Life.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "WIDOW."

Victoria Park, Manchester : Oct. 30, 1876.

The derivation of widow (*vidhava*) referred to by M. Jules Andrieu in the ACADEMY for Oct. 21 is one which is frequently regarded as certain. But it seems worth while to point out that the great authority on Sanskrit, the Petersburg *Wörterbuch* of Böhtlingk and Roth, treats it as impossible, because of the late date of the word *dhava*, husband, which is supposed to enter into it.

A. S. WILKINS.

THE MEANING OF "RESIDENCE."

Corpus Christi College, Oxford : October 30, 1876.

With most admirable good temper, beyond what many might think my deserts, Dr. Appleton has noticed his presence by name among *Some Dreams of a Constitution-monger*.

On all the main questions concerning Academic re-organisation there has always been, so far as I know, a substantial and complete agreement between Dr. Appleton and myself. I write now to add that I most cordially and unreservedly concur with his present opinions on non-residence, as those opinions are expressed in his letter to the ACADEMY of October 24.

It appears to me that it would be neither judicious nor becoming in me to dilate, in these pages, on any trifling differences which might be discovered to have existed as to the points of departure from which we have respectively approached one particular piece of the field of general controversy; and this the more because, notwithstanding such past and partial divergence, we have at length somehow got, it would seem, to stand on the same ground and very close to one another.

Moreover, if I may once more return to the metaphorical language of my pamphlet and of Dr. Appleton's letter in last week's ACADEMY, this is not a time for divisions in Israel, inasmuch as—the fact is one of which, doubtless, Dr. Appleton is made somewhat aware by the hearing of the ear; it is one which I most manifestly perceive by reason both of his exceeding great stature and of the tinkle of his weapons of brass—the Philistine is still in the land.

ROBERT LAING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—7 P.M. British Architects.
TUESDAY, Nov. 7.—8.30 P.M. Biblical Archaeology: "Memoir of the Life and Labours of the late George Smith"; by W. St. C. Bosanquet; "Notes on the Hymaritic Inscriptions contained in the Museum of the R. A. S. of Bombay," by Capt. W. F. Pridoux; "Further Notes on the Same," by Dr. Heinrich Müller; "The Writings of Ephrem Syrus," by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell.
8.30 P.M. Zoological Papers, etc., by the Secretary, Dr. Otto Finch; Mr. E. P. Ramsay, Lieut.-Col. Beddoe, Dr. A. Günther, Mr. W. R. Parker, and Dr. G. E. Dobson.
THURSDAY, Nov. 9.—8 P.M. London Mathematical: Papers by Messrs. W. Spottiswoode and J. W. L. Glaisher.
FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—8 P.M. New Shakespeare Society: "The Character of Hamlet not entitled to the Admiration often bestowed on it," by F. J. Furnivall.

SCIENCE.

The Physiology of Mind. Being the First Part of a Third Edition, revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten, of "The Physiology and Pathology of Mind." By Henry Maudsley, M.D. (London : Macmillan & Co., 1876.)

In this volume Dr. Maudsley gives us in a greatly enlarged form the first part of his *Physiology and Pathology of Mind*. The author's special studies appear to point in the direction of the latter of these two divisions of the subject, and readers of his earlier works have probably felt that their main interest and value lay in the illustration and explanation of the numerous disturbances to which the mental functions are liable through various disarrangements in the bodily organism. The study of such disorders does no doubt, as Dr. Maudsley urges, greatly contribute to the understanding of the conditions of the normal processes of thought and volition. Yet the full investigation of these conditions is a very large field of research, employing distinct and intricate methods of its own, so that one can hardly expect a writer to do justice to the subject unless he has made it his one absorbing study. Dr. Maudsley in the present volume succeeds in showing how much a man may effect by an industrious reading in a department of knowledge to which his own principal activities are only indirectly contributory. He presents us with many of the latest results of physiological research, in Germany as well as in England. At the same time the omissions of the volume are numerous and striking. For example, the physiological basis of attention, as also that of the motor intuitions or representations, is discussed without any reference to Wundt's theories in his *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie*, although oddly enough the author more than once quotes from this very work. The hypothesis that the source of our ideas of movement is in part a mode of feeling which accompanies the process of motor innervation has received so much attention both in England and in Germany that no discussion of motor representations should omit to take account of it. Not only does Dr. Maudsley overlook here and there new theories of a subject, he even omits all discussion of topics which rightly fall under his subject-matter. As an instance of this I would point to the meagre treatment of the sensations which contains no reference to the physiological conditions of quality in sensation and to the important question of the "specific energy" of the sensory nervous fibres.

The cause of these omissions soon betrays itself to a careful reader of Dr. Maudsley's volume. Although the work is systematic in form, passing in order from the lowest to the highest nervous processes which are connected with mental action, its ruling motive appears to be not so much the desire to supply an exhaustive exposition of the physiological data of mental science, as the wish to justify a certain fundamental conception of the relation of physiology to psychology. The author tells us in his preface that his aim is to elevate the "physio-

logical" and to depress the "psychological" study of mind. In his first chapter, which discusses the method of this study, he argues very strongly against the plan of observing mental phenomena and their laws by individual introspection, and points out numerous objections to this method. He does, indeed, in more than one place, allow in a parenthetical way that subjective reflection has some part to play in the science of mind, but he nowhere takes any pains to define its function, and in one place tells us that the union of the introspective method with the physiological as attempted by modern psychologists is impossible (p. 42). On the other hand the author distinctly maintains that the facts of conscious life are consequences of wider laws, namely, those of nervous action and organic function in general, and can only be truly explained as deductions from these principles. More particularly consciousness is much narrower than mental function. What is usually called mind includes innumerable processes which have no conscious side at all, and which can only be expressed in terms of nervous action, and even "the most important part of mental action, the essential process on which thinking depends," is carried out through an unconscious cerebral activity. More than this, consciousness accompanies mental function in all degrees of intensity, and cannot, therefore, be used as the clue to these functions. Even in the case of mental operations which are attended with full consciousness this source of knowledge tells us nothing respecting the material processes which are the real cause of these activities. To sum up, the dominant conception in Dr. Maudsley's exposition is that consciousness is a wholly accidental ingredient in mental activity, and he distinctly tells us that, as far as he can see, "a man might be as good a reasoning machine without as he is with consciousness, if we assumed his nervous system to be equally susceptible to the influences which now affect him consciously."

In so far as Dr. Maudsley seeks to illustrate throughout the several orders of the activities of the nervous system the numerous and close resemblances between conscious and unconscious operations, he seems to be quite successful, and his book may be regarded, in spite of some omissions, as an excellent summary of the evidence in favour of the doctrine that all conscious actions have nervous processes as their physiological counterpart. His endeavours, too, to define the limits of conscious activity and to check the rather hasty inferences respecting the existence of lower centres of consciousness will doubtless strike the thoughtful reader as worthy of all attention. Dr. Maudsley has no sympathy with those who would extend the region of feelings and ideas beyond the bounds of subjective consciousness, and though by a certain looseness of expression which is not perhaps altogether avoidable he persists in speaking of nervous processes unattended with consciousness as "sensations," "ideas," and so on, he reasons forcibly against the conclusion that because many other actions of the nervous system resemble those usually attended with consciousness, they must also share in this property. At

the same time Dr. Maudsley hardly defines with sufficient exactness what kinds of nervous action are attended with consciousness in its various degrees, and how these are to be marked off from the others; and here too one seems to notice an incomplete appropriation of the results of recent research.

Yet, though Dr. Maudsley may be said to have made out one main part of his case, I hardly think that he has sufficiently recognised and guarded against the objections which may be brought against his leading conception of mind. For one thing, the writer, in his eagerness to assimilate conscious actions to nervous actions in general, seems to forget that the facts of consciousness constitute a region of phenomena wholly unique, and that it is the peculiar business of psychology to give an account of these. Dr. Maudsley cannot erase the sharp and distinct line which divides a conscious feeling or thought from a purely material movement by lumping them together under the head of "mental" functions. Strictly speaking, nervous processes, wherever their seat may be and whatever their complexity, only become mental in so far as they are attended by some mode of consciousness. It strikes one that Dr. Maudsley is rather prematurely enlarging the meaning of the term psychology by making it synonymous with the science of nervous function.

Not only so, if the subject-matter of psychology is consciousness in its various forms the instrument of introspection is at least equally necessary with that of physiological observation. Supposing it to be well established that conscious operations are the product of physiological conditions, we cannot any the more on this account reach the former through the latter. Not only have single states of feeling to be known and classified by means of introspection; the numerous combinations and sequences of these, and the so-called laws of mental phenomena can in the last resort only be ascertained in precisely the same way. Every chapter, almost every page, of Dr. Maudsley's work illustrates the impossibility of talking about mental phenomena without making use of the fruits of subjective reflection, which may be supplemented, indeed, but can never be displaced by the objective study of others' mental actions. The author can hardly be wholly unaware of these rather obvious propositions in psychology, yet his extreme disparagement of the "psychological method" suggests that he has never realised their full significance.

Finally, the critical reader of Dr. Maudsley's book will probably doubt whether, after all, he has shown that conscious life is a product or effect of nervous conditions. It is curious to note how the representatives of the theory of human automatism overlook the difficulties which arise out of the very existence of such a thing as consciousness. If the incoming and outgoing currents of nervous action are self-sufficient, and consciousness only something extraneous accidentally appearing at the bend of the stream, is it not a little hazardous to talk of it as a "co-effect"? At least it is no effect that can be brought under the great

principal of the conservation of energy, since all this energy is accounted for apart from the conscious process. But, waiving this objection, one may ask whether the discovered sequences and co-existences of nervous action and conscious operation are all reducible to simple relations of cause and effect. It strikes one that Dr. Maudsley has not sufficiently thought on this matter, and the principal fault of his book lies in the hasty proposal of easy physiological interpretations of mental phenomena which are only apparent explanations. Nothing is easier than to say, for example, that memory is only one manifestation of a universal property of nerve-substance—namely, the capacity for retaining past impressions. But this kind of explanation is as deceptive as it is helpful. How do any laws of nervous action help us to account for the simple fact that in recollection a present mode of consciousness (an idea) appears as representing a past mental event? Again, Dr. Maudsley seeks, so far as I understand him, to deduce the necessity of pleasure and pain from purely physical processes. The argument is worth quoting.

"As the organic germ does, under circumstances favourable to its inherent developmental impulse, incorporate matter from without, exhibiting its gratification by its growth; and, under unfavourable conditions, does not assimilate, but manifests its suffering or passion by its decay; so likewise the ganglionic nerve-cells of the hemispheres attest by a pleasant emotion the furtherance of their development, and declare by a painful feeling of discomfort the restriction or injury which they suffer from an unfavourable stimulus."

In many similarly fanciful "explanations" Dr. Maudsley only succeeds in giving any meaning to the argument by investing purely physical processes with a *quasi*-volition—that is to say, by re-introducing into inanimate nature those very ideas of conscious representation and aim which he has in another part of his volume taken great pains to eliminate. For example, he speaks of the impulse of creative will in man as coming "from the same unfathomable source as the impulse which inspires or moves organic nature throughout nature;" and he tells us that the moral sense has its root in the instincts of propagation, the aim of which is "not appropriative but distributive, not egoistic, so to speak, but altruistic." It is not a little odd to find a writer setting out with the rigid methods of physical science and reaching conclusions which have a close resemblance to propositions in the metaphysics of Hegel and of Schopenhauer. I do not here raise the question how much physiology can contribute to the understanding of properly mental phenomena, but simply wish to guard against such empty solutions as some of those which Dr. Maudsley here gives us. Yet in doing this I would not run the risk of seeming to overlook all the interesting and valuable matter which Dr. Maudsley's volume undoubtedly contains.

JAMES SULLY.

A VOLUME of *Philosophical Discussions*, by the late Prof. Chauncy Wright, of Harvard, edited by Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, is announced by Henry Holt and Co. This firm will likewise publish a treatise *On Government*, by Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of *The Nation*.

THE ARYAN SERIES OF PALATAL CONSONANTS IN
THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES.

Die *Palatalreihe der Indogermanischen Grundsprache im Germanischen*. Von Hermann Möller. (Leipzig, 1875.)

The brochure before me is a *Separatabdruck*, but from what publication I do not know: however, it is an essay of very considerable merit, not the least important item in which is the fact that it is devoted to the discussion of a much-neglected subject. The author begins with the now well-known distinction of the *k* sounds into two sets, which he calls velar and palatal. The Aryan velar consonants were *k*, *g*, and *gh*, which I should rather regard as having been *kv*, *gv*, and *ghv* respectively, as they are the antecedents whence Teutonic *hv*, *gv*, and Welsh and Greek *p* and *b*. The palatals he writes *c*, *z*, *ʒh*, and it is with them that he is concerned. These, it is also well known, have spirants corresponding to them in the Slavonic languages—namely, O. Bulgarian *s*, *z*, and Lithuanian *sz*, *z* respectively. Mr. Möller shows that a change in the same direction has played an important part in the Teutonic languages. And this applies, he says, not only to obscure dialects, which might have escaped the glottologist's notice, but among others to a language which is known to every scholar and enjoys a worldwide importance—he alludes, it need hardly be said, to English. The palatal consonants seem to have sooner or later developed a parasitic semi-vowel *y*, which has both had an influence on the vowel following and helped to produce the spirants of such English words as *cheap* and *chide*. Now, the great Teutonic field for studying these phenomena of phonology is that group of languages consisting of English in all its stages, and the various Frisic dialects, especially those of the islands in which Mr. Möller is thoroughly at home. Having carefully surveyed this ground he is prepared to detect the fainter traces of the influence of the palatals in the other Teutonic languages. How far he has exhausted the subject, and with what success he has disposed of its details, I leave to Germanists *vom Fach* to decide. In any case the attempt deserves to be brought under the notice of English scholars, especially as English is, on the whole, the last language to secure their attention.

But before closing this notice I venture to make the following incidental remarks suggested by the perusal of Herr Möller's essay. He is quite justified in finding fault with Fick's inconsistency in distinguishing two kinds of Aryan *k* (Möller's *k* and *c*), and not doing so in the case of Aryan *g* and *gh*.

He suggests that the English runes distinguished his velars and palatals: those standing for the former being called *kalk* and *gár*, and those for the latter *cén* and *gifu* respectively. Nothing could be neater, and I should very much like to see it proved.

It is not unusual to attribute the English *ch* already noticed to Norman influence, which, as some seem to think, may be made to account for anything in English history; but the change whereby English *ch* was produced extends to the entire Anglo-Frisic

group of languages, and not only that but it has been carried much further in most of the Frisic dialects than in English.

His line of reasoning leads the author to take cognisance also of the Romance languages so far as they contain Teutonic elements, and he finds the means of answering the hitherto unanswered question why Italian *giardino* begins with our *j* sound instead of having taken the form *gardino*, in the fact that Teutonic *gard-*, represented in English by *yard*, is one of those words which began with a palatal *g*. He further thinks that such Latin loan-words as Early English *cealc* and *ceaster*, now *chalk* and *Chester*, with their palatal *ce*, must have reached the Teutons through the Celts. This opens up a question which he has not exhausted—namely, why has French everywhere made the *c* of Latin *ca-* into *ch*? Diez has failed to give a satisfactory answer, and in fact he acknowledges as much. The Latin velar *c* was changed into a palatal *c*, but by whom? There is no reason to ascribe it to the Teutonic invaders of Gaul, for they were in the habit of distinguishing the two *k* sounds in their own language; and had they been tempted to change the Gaulish pronunciation of the Latin *ca-* they would have had every reason to substitute a velar *c* for a palatal one before *a*, and not *vice versa*. So I cannot help concluding that the palatal pronunciation of Latin *ca-* must have been the Gaulish pronunciation, which the Teutonic settlers did not disturb. If so, French *ch*, as in *chambre*, for Latin *c* followed by *a* as in *camera*, may perhaps be rightly regarded as one of the greatest Gaulish facts in the French language. It is easily explained on Celtic grounds, as all the Celts seem to have kept the velar and palatal mutes perfectly distinct; for when first we read of the Gauls their velar *c* had become *p*, so that probably all the other *c*'s in their language were at one time palatal, which led the way to their palatalising also the Latin syllable *ca*. Sooner or later, however, the palatal seems to have given way to the velar when the vowel following was *u*, and such a form as *Sequana* was probably a contraction of some such a longer one as *Secuūna*, after the change from *qu* into *p* had become an obsolete process in the language. The case of French *j* for the *g* of the Latin syllable *ga* is so nearly parallel that it needs no special mention.

Herr Möller shows evident dissatisfaction with the usual classification of the Teutons into Low Germans, High Germans, and Scandinavians; but his own classification is not clearly enough indicated to be understood by an outsider, and I should be glad if he would devote a future paper to this important subject. He would also be doing a very good work if he would undertake to examine the velar series as carefully as he has done the palatals. It would be interesting not only to students of the Teutonic languages, but also to Celts and classical scholars. An instance will make this clearer:—Irish *nocht*, Welsh *noeth*, Latin *nūdus*, are represented in English by *naked*; now, I do not recollect having ever seen a satisfactory account of the long *u* in the Latin word, but on consulting Ulfilas one finds that the Gothic form was *naqvath-s*

with the *v* retained, which shows unmistakably that *nūdus* is a contraction of *no(g)vidus*.

JOHN RHYS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

METEOROLOGY.

The *Distribution of Temperature according to Height*.—Dr. Hamberg, who has lately been working on the subject of night frosts in Sweden, has recently given to the Royal Society of Science of Upsala a paper on the *Distribution of Temperature and Humidity with reference to height above the ground*. The paper is in French, and is, therefore, more easily readable than that on night frosts, which was in Swedish. The investigation is based on observations taken during the summer of 1875. The enquiry was twofold: one series of observations referring simply to the vertical heights of 0, 4, 10, 16, and 22 feet, while the other had relation to the changes of temperature at the same elevation, according to the nature of the *contour* and the covering of the soil. The readings were made by students at the University, and the nightly period extended from a few hours before sunset to a similar interval after sunrise. The following are the principal results attained:—In calm weather the temperature of the air at the surface of the ground is lower than above it for at least two or three hours before sunset and after sunrise. Consequently the rise of temperature in the morning is not caused by heating of the soil. The reduction of temperature in the afternoon before sunset is greater on the ground than above it. During the night, whether there be dew or not, the relative reduction of temperature depends on the nature of the ground and the conditions of radiation. The latent heat set free in the deposition of dew retards the reduction of temperature, but not so much as might be anticipated. When there is dew the temperature near the ground may fall even below 32°, but as soon as hoar frost appears the temperature on the ground rises to 32°, although it may remain lower than that point at a slight distance above the ground. The isothermal surfaces of the air by night are not strictly parallel to each other, but follow the *contour* of the ground the more closely the nearer they are to it. The tension of vapour, on nights when there is no dew, as well as by day, is highest close to the ground and decreases upwards. If there be dew this relation is reversed, at least up to the height of twenty-two feet. The relative humidity on all nights sinks till towards morning, and then rises. The cause of the reduction of relative humidity in the evening is not the formation of dew, for that can only influence it indirectly through lowering the vapour tension. The diurnal march of relative humidity in clear weather is different at different heights. As regards hoar frosts, Dr. Hamberg gives the following useful hints:—Other things being equal, these frosts are well known to occur on ground which is covered with herbage, irregular, and lies low, or is surrounded by hills or woods. They are less frequent on ground which is open, or sloping, or else elevated and exposed to the action of wind. As they are aggravated by the presence of herbage, especially if it be long, they are tempered or entirely stopped by bare earth, as well as by trees, and in autumn by the courses of streams.

The *Causes of Ocean Currents*.—Prof. Ekman, who has long been engaged in the study of the physical condition of the sea on the coast of Scandinavia, has published in a paper read before the Royal Society of Science of Upsala his views on this much-debated problem, which merits the more attention as the coast of Sweden affords numerous opportunities for the examination of currents produced in very different ways. The paper is in English—an extra recommendation to our readers. The best idea we can give of

its general gist is contained in the following summary:—

"If we take a general view of the effects produced upon the ocean by the different forces which originally set its water in motion, we find, singularly enough, that each of these forces produces both of the kinds of stream—viz., surface-stream caused by a limited, and a deep-stream by an unlimited disturbance of the equilibrium. *Heat* produces a surface-stream by warming the water, and a deep-stream by evaporating it. *Cold* can produce an under-current by the contraction and still more by the concentration of the water, but it then leaves at the surface a tendency to disturbance of equilibrium, which shows itself in the form of a surface-stream on the melting of ice. *Rainfall* causes a deep-stream as its immediate consequence, and a surface-current of lighter water as a secondary effect. *Winds* occasion directly surface-currents, and deep-streams by changing the level. *Rivers*, and similar constant outpourings of lighter water, give immediately rise only to surface-streams, but produce under-currents by mechanical reaction: streams of this kind often accompany even the above-mentioned. The specific gravity of the water plays in all these cases a very varied part, but always on which is in some respect or other important. It usually determines the level of the water-strata, but not always."

Irregularities of Pressure in India and their Connexion with Rainfall.—The *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* contains Mr. Blanford's paper on this subject, which was originally read at the Belfast Meeting of the British Association, but is now printed in full. He shows that an examination of the monthly and yearly barometrical means shows certain anomalies either in the way of excess or defect, prevailing over different districts, and exhibiting a marked persistency; these differences being "in certain cases maintained throughout those great revolutions of atmospheric density, composition, and movement, which accompany the alternations of the monsoons." Several instances of this are given in the paper. As regards the rainfall, Mr. Blanford shows that generally the heaviest fall is on the northern side of a district of negative anomaly—e.g., the excessively heavy rainfall in the district of which the town of Hoogly is the centre, when an intense barometrical depression lay at Saugur, about 100 miles to the southward, off the mouth of the Hoogly river. He shows, however, that the rule is not always followed, so that we must beware of being too hasty in drawing our conclusions.

The Effects of the Wind on the Surface of the Earth.—Petermann's *Mittheilungen, Ergänzung's Heft*, No. 48, consists of a treatise on this subject from the pen of Dr. F. Czerny of Vienna. The subject has more to do with physical geography than with meteorology, but the paper deserves notice in connexion with the latter science, and it is accompanied by a good wind-chart. The successive heads of the reasoning are: I. The climatic action of the wind. II. Its mechanical action: A. on the land; B. on the sea. III. Its indirect effects in connexion with volcanic eruptions and with terrestrial magnetism. We may perhaps be allowed to remark that the existence of any relation between earthquakes, &c., and atmospheric phenomena is doubted by the best authorities on seismology.

The Windroses of Southern Norway.—M. C. de Seue, formerly assistant at the Meteorological Institute of Christiania, has drawn up a most important prize-essay on this subject, for which he has received the Royal gold medal. The paper has been published as the programme for the University for 1876. Some idea of the labour bestowed on this work may be gathered from the fact that nearly 400,000 observations have been dealt with in it, and the results given numerically as well as graphically show for the five stations of Christiansund, Aalesund, Skudesnaes, Mandal, and Sandösund, windroses for pressure, temperature, vapour tension, relative humidity, and wind direction and force; and for Christiania similar data, except

as regards vapour. The corrections which have been employed to eliminate the influence of the daily period are given in special tables. Bessel's Formula is not employed, and the author states clearly his objections to that mode of treatment of the materials for the purpose he has in view. The results for the several stations are then discussed at some length, and finally tables are given showing the *frequent* and the *rare* winds at each station and in each season. The consideration of these tables leads to the remark that the difference in meteorological conditions between the sea outside the coast and the land enclosed by the coast of Norway cannot be very great. In every season we find two groups of frequent winds, one bearing the character of land winds, and the other that of sea winds, and, furthermore, we have in each season two groups of winds of rarer occurrence, marked by a similar contrast of character. We cannot speak too highly of the patience and care bestowed on such monotonous calculations, and express our sincere regret that M. de Seue has deserted meteorology for another occupation.

The Development of a Barometrical Depression.—Dr. H. Hamberg has printed, in the *Proceedings of the Swedish Academy*, a paper on the "Generation of a Barometrical Depression over Sweden in July, 1872." He shows clearly that the disturbance in question did not advance to Sweden, but was formed there, and also that it could not possibly have owed its origin to the condensation of vapour, for the rainfall in connexion with it was not great, and was essentially sporadic, being connected with thunderstorms which were very prevalent at the time. These thunderstorms succeeded the fall of the barometer, and were most violent where that fall had been greatest. Dr. Hamberg is disposed to attribute the rarefaction at the centre of the depression to the unusually high temperature prevailing in the interior of the country, and this view is supported by the fact that the isobars follow the line of the coast.

Charles Sainte-Claire Deville.—We regret to have to record the death of this well-known meteorologist and chemist, which occurred at Paris on the 10th ult. He had a narrow escape of being a Danish subject by birth, the West Indian island, St. Thomas, in which he was born in 1814, having changed masters soon after the birth of him and his brother Henri. It is to him that Paris is indebted for the Observatory of Montsouris, for by his indomitable perseverance he obtained in 1869 from the Government of the time being the Moorish palace of Montsouris, built originally for the reception of some of the Emperor's African visitors. He then for some years maintained the Observatory mainly at his own expense. On the return of Le Verrier to the Observatory of Paris, the idea of Montsouris as the Central Meteorological Station for France was given up, M. Marié Davy was placed at its head, and M. Deville was appointed Inspector-General of Meteorological Stations in France. He filled that post with remarkable energy up to the time of his death, travelling through the various departments and through Algeria organising the different stations. Although we may not agree with some of his views, no one can deny to him the character of an ardent enthusiast in meteorology and of a most loveable man.

Carl Jelinek.—The preceding notice had scarcely gone to press when the news of the death of another prominent meteorologist has arrived. Dr. C. Jelinek was born at Brünn in 1822, and for the last thirteen years he has been director of the K. K. Central Anstalt für Meteorologie und Erdmagnetismus at Vienna. His high mathematical attainments and his long official experience will render his post very hard to fill. He had long been in delicate health, and he at last passed away on the 19th ult., to the sincere regret of all who had ever been in close relations with him.

GEOLOGY.

SOME interesting and important papers were read before the Geological Section of the British Association during the meeting which was held this year at Glasgow. The president of the section, Prof. J. Young, pointed out in his opening address the anomalous position in which this science stands in its want of a special terminology. This want has, among other things, led to the unwarrantable belief that homotaxial beds are synchronous; while the work of the Geological Survey has shown that unlike groups in different parts of Britain may be contemporaneous. Thus in the case of the Cretaceous series, the Lower Greensand is contemporaneous with part of the Chalk, of the Wealden, and, perhaps, even with portions of the Purbecks. A considerable reduction might thus be made in the estimated age of the earth's crust; but any conclusion founded on mean thickness of sedimentary strata is considered by Prof. Young to be of no value whatever.—"The Physical Structure of the Highlands, in Connexion with their Geological History," formed the subject of an important paper read by the Duke of Argyll, who maintained that the great general lines of strike were determined during Silurian times, and that all the principal physical features of the country were formed prior to the Glacial Epoch. The central Highlands were probably never completely submerged during the long ages that elapsed between these two periods.—A new division of the seven stages into which the coal-measure is divided was proposed by Prof. Hull. The Middle Carboniferous is to be extended and made to comprise all the strata between the Gannister beds and the Yoredale rocks.—"The most recent Researches into the Structure and Affinities of the Plants of the Coal-measures" have led Prof. W. C. Williamson to believe that the flora of that period will become the battlefield on which the question of evolution with regard to the origin of species will be fought out. A perfect specimen of a *Calamite* recently obtained by Prof. Williamson exhibits the following structure:—A nucleal cellular pith, surrounded by canals running lengthwise down the stem; outside of these canals, wedges of true vascular structure; and, lastly, a cellular bark. The specimens which usually pass as *Calamites* are merely the casts in mud or sand of the pith of the plant. From the examination of a large number of specimens of *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria*, both young and old, Prof. Williamson has come to the conclusion that the difference between them is not generic, but merely one of species or of the age of individual plants.

AN article on "The Climate Controversy," by Mr. Seares V. Wood, jun., will be found in the September and October numbers of the *Geological Magazine*, in which the author discusses the seven different causes that have been put forward at various times to account for the climate of the Glacial period. "A variation in the amount of heat radiated by the sun" is, he considers, the most probable of those suggested.

In the same periodical Dr. Günther describes some fish remains from the Tertiary deposits of Sumatra. The specimens were collected by Herr R. D. M. Verbeek, from the marl slates and carbonaceous shales of the island, and with one exception all belong to existing genera. The new genus (*Hexaphyphus*, Günth.) is represented by some sets of conical teeth, ranging up to the size of a large pea, and one or two pharyngeal bones, showing it to be a Cyprinoid fish.

THE remains of a predaceous fish obtained some years back by the Earl of Enniskillen from the Lias of Lyme Regis is now described by Sir Philip Grey-Egerton under the name of *Harpactes velox*. It is a true Notochordal Ganoid, about three feet long, with a depth of barely five inches; but, unfortunately, in common with several other Liassic genera, is represented by only a single specimen. A full description of it will be found in the periodical above cited.

IN THE GREAT ICE-AGE. Mr. James Geikie boldly expressed his opinion that all our palaeolithic implements are of interglacial or even preglacial age; and this view will be materially strengthened if the preliminary announcement of Mr. Skertchly's discovery in East Anglia be confirmed. From his letter in *Nature* it appears that this observer has found some palaeolithic implements embedded in patches of brick-earth that underlie the chalky boulder-clay near Brandon, in Suffolk. The implements are of the oval type, boldly chipped, and are associated with quantities of broken bones and a few fresh-water shells.

M. BARROIS, who has already worked out the zones in the Chalk of the Isle of Wight, now extends his investigations to that of England and Ireland (*Recherches sur le terrain crétacé supérieur de l'Angleterre et de l'Irlande*, par Ch. Barrois. Lille). He shows that our Chalk is divisible into the same zones as those into which M. Hébert has divided the Chalk of Northern France; and gives a table correlating the local sections of our country with the French beds, though unfortunately some of them have been placed in the wrong columns. M. Barrois considers that the cretaceous sea was neither so widespread nor so uniform as generally believed; and maintains that the different cretaceous basins of England were gulfs opening into the North Sea.

THE first part of the *Handbuch der Palaeontologie* by Profs. Schimper and Zittel, which appeared a short time since, commences with some introductory chapters treating of the subject generally, and then deals with the Protozoa. It is plentifully illustrated with woodcuts, and the work when completed will, judging from this sample, form a most valuable manual.

MR. J. F. WHITEAVES has been appointed Palaeontologist to the Government Geological Survey of Canada in place of Mr. E. Billings, F.G.S., whose loss Science has recently had to regret. The present period of the Survey, however, expires next June, unless a further grant be obtained from the Government, which, seeing the importance of the work, it is earnestly to be hoped may be the case.

THE Government has at last become alive to the defective state of the water-supply at Gibraltar, and a short time ago commissioned Prof. Ramsay and Mr. James Geikie to survey the locality and report on the probability of obtaining a proper supply of good water for the garrison by means of a deep boring. This has been done, and the geologists have just returned to England.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, October 19.)

MR. JOHN EVANS, F.R.S., President, in the Chair. Interesting coins were exhibited by Mr. T. Jones and Dr. Aquila Smith, and by Mr. Vize a die of a coin of Michael, Prince of Wallachia, 1593-1601.—**MR. PERCY GARDNER** read a paper on the coinage struck on the western shore of the Euxine Sea during the period of Roman dominion. Mr. Gardner established the existence of a monetary league between Tomi, Olbia, Marcianopolis, Odessus, and other cities, which issued coins on a uniform standard, the basis of which was a light as of about 40-45 English grains weight.—**DR. AQUILA SMITH** read a paper on the Irish coins of Henry VIII., and exhibited drawings of all the varieties.—A paper was also communicated by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, of Beith, the first of a series which are to give a complete account of the Scottish medals.

FINE ART.

ART BOOKS.

Handbook of Fairford Church and its Stained Windows. By J. P. (Fairford: Powell.) The Fairford glass has often been described, but never, so far as we remember, by any one who has had a sufficient knowledge of mediaeval lore to enter

fully into all the nooks and corners of their quaint symbolism. The present handbook will be found useful by persons who have but little knowledge of the subject, as it points out clearly the more obvious meaning of each picture. Nothing further is attempted. The author seems to be of opinion that the designs were furnished by Albrecht Dürer. In this matter we have little doubt that he is mistaken. The windows at Fairford have long been celebrated, but those who formerly noticed them, commonly did so, not on account of their beauty, but for their grotesqueness only. The men of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were for the most part unable to enter into the beautiful side of the older work, and consequently it was only the fun in such things that attracted them. “‘Jane,’ said she, with a fiercer look than any of the tan-coloured devils which are painted upon the church windows of Fairford, in Gloucestershire” (James Parry, *The True Anti-Pamela*, 1741, 204), is a fair index of the way in which the art of the Middle Ages affected our great-grandfathers. Fairford is now justly celebrated. There is probably no other such series of late glass-pictures preserved in England, but at the time when they were made, though beautiful, they could not have been extraordinary. We have the best reason for believing that before the misguided zeal of Protestants and the neglect of the parish authorities had deprived us of them, nearly every village church throughout the land was as rich in stained glass as this Gloucestershire village has by a series of happy accidents continued to be to the present day.

Explanation of the Famous and Renowned Glass-work, or Painted Windows, in the Fine and Beautiful Church at Gouda. For the Use and Commodity of both Inhabitants and Foreigners who come to see this Work of Art. (Gouda: Bentum and Son.) The Netherlands have few remains of stained glass left in the churches, and therefore the Gouda windows, which are of the sixteenth century, and mostly poor in colour and feeble in drawing, have attained considerable local celebrity. This is not entirely undeserved, for, although they are not very valuable as works of art, many of them are of considerable historical interest. The pair representing the siege of Damia and the relief of Leyden, though among the very latest in the series, are extremely curious. The window given by Philip II. and his consort, Mary of England, is one of the best; unfortunately the upper part, which once contained the Consecration of Solomon's Temple, was long since destroyed by a storm. The portion that remains represents the Last Supper, with the king and queen in front kneeling on cushions, with their arms beneath them. The Dutch are noted for the facility with which they acquire foreign tongues. This little book is, however, not a specimen by which they ought to be judged. We have rarely seen forty pages of more un-English-looking English. It is a pity that the publisher did not submit the proofs to some one who was well versed in the language. Notwithstanding, however, all defects of form it is a useful little book, chronicling many facts which the ordinary guide-books omit. Something ought to have been said as to its authorship, or at least as to the date of its first publication. The copy before us, though it has no date on the title-page, is evidently quite new; yet the text is almost identical with a book having a similar title published in 1718, a copy of which is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. We have not collated every word on every page, but as far as we have compared them we can find no variations whatever except in spelling—wherein, by the by, the older text is commonly the more accurate—and in now and then altering what has been thought an inelegant or old-fashioned word. The effect in these cases has usually not been to improve the English.

THE ALTERATIONS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FOR some time works have been going on in the north transept and the adjoining chapels of Westminster Abbey which, though not very extensive in themselves, will greatly modify both the appearance and the history of the building. Many of the monuments which we inherit from the Georgian era had their obstructiveness and obtrusiveness increased by high backgrounds of plain walling. The removal of some of these, besides much improving the appearance of the transept, has brought to light several objects of great archaeological interest. Built up in one wall has been found the screen which formed the western enclosure of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist. It is of stone, of ordinary fifteenth-century design, and was probably erected by Abbot Estney, when he fitted up and adorned this chapel as a memorial to himself. The place of the entrance is filled up with a piece of similar screenwork which has possibly formed part of the north or south side of the chapel. The chapel of St. Andrew, at the other end of the transept, was fitted up by Abbot Kirton, and so late as the beginning of the last century its western screen was famous for its display of heraldry. Unfortunately, no vestige of it remains now. It must have been entirely removed on the erection of Gibbs's monument to the Duke of Newcastle in 1723. The screen is also gone from the intervening chapel of St. Michael, but the removal of the background of the Somerset monument has revealed three niches of a fine fifteenth-century reredos. The reredos appears to have extended all across the chapel and to have been made up of seven niches, the missing four of which were cut away to make room for Roubiliac's grotesque monument to Mrs. Nightingale. The work is delicate, and has, of course, suffered much, and no figures remain, but it is the most important addition to the known antiquities of the Abbey since the discovery of the foundations of the Conessor's Church a few years ago.

Behind Mrs. Kendal's monument in the chapel of St. John Baptist enough has been found to prove that most of the exterior of the little chapel, which Islip erected for the temporary accommodation of the altar of St. Erasmus, still remains, and there is some talk of opening it out by removing the monument. It is also proposed to draw out the tomb of Sir Thomas Vaughan and that attributed to Hugh de Bohun from the walls in which they are partly embedded. The latter was no doubt placed where it is to make way either for the Hunsdon or the Exeter monument. The history of the Vaughan tomb is obscure. It has certainly been moved, for part of the inscription is buried in the wall. The debased arch under which it stands might pass for a very early effort of the “Gothic revival,” but it must be as old as the seventeenth century.

The removal of some brickwork from behind Sir John Puckering's monument in St. Paul's Chapel has exposed a spandrel of the thirteenth century wall-arcade, containing a most perfect figure, probably intended for St. Anne. The decayed state of the exposed portions of this arcade makes the new find—which is as good as when it was first cut—particularly valuable, apart from its own interest as an unadulterated and undecayed example of the sculpture of its period. Traces of colour have at different times been found on this arcade, which have led some to suppose that the whole of the lower story of the chapels was decorated with painting, but the recently exposed portion does not confirm this.

We cannot conclude our notice of these interesting discoveries without warning as to the dangerous character of the works which have led to them. We do not know that any harm has really been done yet, though we miss a few monuments which we hope to see again when the work is finished. But we know how liable work of this sort is to extend itself, and how quickly the desire for fresh discoveries, if it be not properly regu-

lated, grows into a sort of passion, which makes men careless of what they destroy in order to reach them. The growth of such a passion at Westminster would be most disastrous. Westminster Abbey belongs, not to the Middle Ages only, but to all time since its foundation. The monuments, even the worst of them, are part of the history of the building. We wonder how our grandfathers could admire the extraordinary erections which their notions of "high art" led them to set up in the church, but it is certainly true that they did admire them, and if we destroy them our grandchildren may be equally astonished at us, that when possessing such a perfect record of the tastes of past times we failed to value and preserve it. The character of many of the monuments is such that their removal is very desirable, and in some cases almost necessary, but this cannot justify their destruction or alteration. The mere removal of a cenotaph cannot do much harm, but to alter it is to take from it its reality. The objection to removal is the present want of a fitting place to receive the removed monuments. The triforium might, indeed, be used for tablets and small objects, but it is not these which are generally the most offensive; indeed, many at Westminster are really very good in their way. The difficulty is with the large monuments, and we fear that there will be a great temptation to reduce the sizes of some by the removal of architectural settings, or other essential parts of them. To do this would, we contend, be wrong. And if the as yet undiscovered relics of the early state of the church cannot be exposed without such destruction of the later work, they had better remain hidden until a place is provided to which the unsuitable monuments can be removed uncurtailed and unaltered. Such a place ought to be built.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.

THE plans of the palace, or rather of the monumental constructions which are to adorn and to crown the slopes of the Trocadero in 1878, were entrusted to M. Davioud. These plans are now finished, and are only subject to receive from the Higher Commission modifications in detail, which will not alter the general scheme. M. Davioud is a skilful architect with exquisite taste in details. He has found means to combine lightness of proportion with constructive force. His starting-point is Arabesque architecture, without any servile copying. The building is to be of stone and brick. It will probably be built so solidly that the city of Paris will be able after the exhibition to buy it and turn it to some account. It will be faced with enamelled pottery. This is the first time in France that complete use has been made of enamelled terra-cotta on the outside of public buildings, and our experience on this occasion, therefore, promises to be highly interesting. It will be satisfactory, if we may judge from the perfection reached by decorative earthenware within the last few years, which the exhibition of the Union Centrale brings before us in all its details.

The palace is flanked by two extensive lateral galleries, intended for the horticultural and agricultural exhibitions. It will contain an official hall for receptions and great occasions, capable of holding at least eight thousand persons, and circumscribed by a portico of two storeys in the Hispano-Moorish ogival style. These galleries will be divided into lesser halls, in which conferences may be held. The great hall will naturally serve also for concerts, official balls, &c. It is lighted in the daytime by nine arcades seven mètres wide. The sides are flanked by two light-houses, seventy-five mètres high, the lanterns of which will be visible from a great part of the most distant points in Paris. They will be used for experiments, scientific and practical, on the electric-light and the various international modes of lighting. They terminate in gilded chambers,

which will glisten in the sunlight like buildings in Russia.

The slopes of the Trocadero, from the summit to the quays along the Seine, are decorated with gardens belonging to the different nations, and with a cascade, which will probably have a marvellous effect. It will spring from the very base of the palace, from the pedestal of a group of large decorative figures in stone and bronze. A grotto nestles behind the curve described by this cascade, which will have a fall of nine mètres. Through this sheet of crystal the spectator will see confusedly the whole extent of the Universal Exhibition, with its buildings and its gardens stretching away over the Champ de Mars as far as to the Ecole Militaire, then, beyond and in all directions, the great basin of Paris, drained and intersected by the Seine and bordered on the horizon by picturesque hills. PH. BURTY.

NOTES AND NEWS.

TO-DAY (Saturday) there will be a private view of a collection of oil-paintings by British artists at Mr. Deschamps' gallery in Bond Street. Hitherto this gallery has been principally devoted to examples of the Modern French School, and the exhibition now announced has, therefore, the interest that belongs to a new experiment.

THE twenty-fourth Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures in Oil by British and Foreign Artists, at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, will be opened on Monday. The private view takes place to-day.

We have also received intimation of an exhibition of works in water-colours, to be opened at the gallery of the Fine Art Society in Bond Street. The contributions are all from artists who are not members of either of the two water-colour societies.

FROM Mr. Soden Smith's Report upon the National Art Library at South Kensington we learn of some interesting additions in the way of original drawings made during the past year. The list of such additions amounts to 2,513 examples. Included in this is the valuable bequest of the late Mr. J. B. Waring, consisting of 2,400 original drawings of architectural ornament. A selection from this series will be exhibited whenever the required space, "so often demanded and so much needed, shall have been provided;" and, as Mr. Waring's researches extended over Spain, Italy, and France, the result of his labours cannot fail to be interesting to architectural students. We also notice among the drawings a design by the late Alfred Stevens for the bronze doors of the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street. This design, which has never been worked out, bears further witness to the genius of the sculptor of the Wellington monument. It is divided into panels, representing, in a noble style of invention, the different crafts by which the hidden treasures of the earth are made serviceable to man. We believe that Mr. Stevens went so far as to model some of the groups, but it may be doubted whether enough of his work remains to permit of the present execution of his design. It may be interesting to the admirers of that artist to know that a large number of his designs for ornamental work in bronze, and in painted tiles, have been carried out by Messrs. Benham, of Wigmore Street.

THE Conversazioni of the Graphic Society have been fixed for November 8, December 13, January 10, February 14, and April 11. The new members elected during the present year are Messrs. Long, A.R.A., J. Acton Adams, Ernest George, E. I'Anson, and Aston Webb.

A NEW School of Art has been opened at Winchester.

THE Shanghai community has been much divided in opinion as to what form the Margary memorial should take. At a public meeting which

has just been held at that port, several propositions were placed before the subscribers, who, rejecting the idea of a clock-tower and spire to the cathedral, a clock-tower on the Bund, an Eleanor's cross on one of the public jetties, a statue on the Bund, and a gold medal for adventurous geographical exploration, have finally determined to have a monumental cross.

THE annual competition of the sketch clubs in connexion with the various metropolitan Schools of Art took place at the South Kensington Museum on the 26th ult. In 1874, when the challenge was issued by the Gilbert Club (St. Martin's School of Art), Lambeth Club only responded; while this year two additional clubs accepted—viz., South Kensington (Female) and West London. 177 sketches were exhibited, and Messrs. Alma Tadema, H. S. Marks, and E. J. Poynter officiated as judges. Prizes of the value of £1 each were awarded as follows:—Figures: subject, *Waiting*, Mr. H. Schäfer (Gilbert), and an extra prize given by the judges, Mr. H. Glindoni (Gilbert); Landscape: subject, *Far from the Busy Haunts of Men*, Mr. J. Seymour Lucas (Gilbert); Animals: subject, *A Chase*, Mr. W. K. Stevens (Lambeth); and Sculpture: subject, *Waiting*, Miss Henrietta Montalba (South Kensington). The award of honour for the best aggregate of work fell to the Gilbert Club.

MESSRS. PILGERAM AND LEFÈVRE have just issued two good-sized prints from the paintings of Mr. L. Alma Tadema. These form a pair, this seeming to be the usual plan of publication with the successors of Mr. Gambart. There is, however, a novelty in the present case that distinguishes these prints, which are called *The First Whisper of Love* and *In Confidence*, from all others; they are pure etchings, although of a size for framing, and in that way carried out with delicacy and refinement by Mr. L. Lowenstam.

A MONUMENT to the celebrated Danish physicist Oersted, who, in 1819, discovered electro-magnetism, was inaugurated last month at Copenhagen in presence of the King of Denmark and numerous notabilities. The monument consists of a statue of Oersted, who is represented holding the wire of an electric battery over a magnetic needle, and three female figures, symbolical of the Past, the Present, and the Future, grouped round an hexagonal pedestal. It is erected on a terrace of the old fortifications of the city.

AN important discovery of Roman coins has been made on the estate of Mr. John Clayton at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Clayton, whose property lies upon and round about the old Roman Wall, was recently employing some workmen on his farm at Corraborough, four miles west of Chatterford on the north Tyne, when, during their digging operations, they came upon a Roman treasure-chamber, wherein were found many altars and thousands of Roman coins. It is supposed that a military chest containing this treasure must have been dropped into a bath as the soldiers retreated from the Roman station of Procolitea before the enemy. The *Times*, which records this discovery, says that "it appears to be the greatest find of Roman treasure which has occurred in the North of England for some time." Mr. Clayton will give the full particulars of it at the first winter meeting of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society.

ON the occasion of the two hundred and third anniversary of the death of Salvator Rosa, a banquet was held in Naples in honour of that gloomy, but poetic, painter, and a marble slab inserted over the doorway of the house at Arenella, near Naples, where he was born. The slab was simply inscribed "In questa casa nacque Salvator Rosa nel 1615, di 20 di Giugno." The original manuscript of a satirical poem by Rosa, lent by Count Borromeo of Milan, was an object of great interest at the banquet, and printed copies of it were distributed to all the guests, who consisted chiefly of Italian artists.

A SPECIAL school has been opened in Paris by the "Chambre Syndicale du Meuble Sculpté" for the teaching of art as applied to cabinet-making and furniture in general. Truly Art in the Household is receiving some attention at the present day.

THE Gobelins manufactory is at present at work on several large tapestries destined to figure at the general exhibition of 1878. The *Chronique* enumerates:—1. An ornamental subject for the decoration of the Palace at Fontainebleau, of a size of eighty-six square mètres, and distinguished by great richness and variety of colour; 2. Two large compositions by Lebrun representing Earth and Water; 3. "The Conqueror," designed by M. Ehrmann; 4. A tapestry designed from M. Machard's picture *Séléné*; 5. Two interesting panels styled respectively *Tornatura* and *Pictura*, symbolic of the ceramic art, destined for the new manufactory at Sévres. These were designed by M. le Chevalier Chevignard, and are already finished.

AMONG the improvements that are still being carried on in Paris may be mentioned the proposed removal of the magnificent fountain of the Rue de Grenelle from its present obscure and inconvenient position to a more suitable site at the corner of the Rue du Bac and the Boulevard Saint-Germain. This fountain, the work of the celebrated sculptor Edme Bouchardon in 1739, is really one of the finest works of its kind in Paris, but owing to the confined situation in which it was placed it has been generally overlooked. Its new position will, it is said, permit of its artistic merits being fully appreciated.

THE undertaking of the French Government, begun in 1874, of making a complete inventory of all the treasures of art in France, is still being carried on with great vigour. The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has recently addressed a circular letter to the Préfets of Departments asking for particulars concerning the various academies, fine-art and learned societies, that exist in their departments, in order that communications may be established between them and the Administration of the Fine Arts, with a view of furthering the great work in hand, by gaining the collaboration of all societies and persons having particular knowledge that might be useful in the preparation of the inventory of their department. It is further stated that monographs thus contributed to the general inventory will be published with the names of their authors. A letter has likewise been addressed to the Bishops of France, asking for their assistance in making the inventory of religious monuments and other treasures in their churches as complete as possible. The first part of the first volume of this great national catalogue has already made its appearance. It contains 144 pages, but only enumerates the monuments and other works of art in twelve of the churches of Paris. By this one may judge of the gigantic scale on which this important work is being carried out.

A COMPETITION has been opened in Germany for designs for the monuments to the great brothers Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, which it is intended shall be set up in front of the University at Berlin. On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of Alexander von Humboldt in 1869 a committee was formed for the purpose of collecting funds for raising a national monument to his memory. Their endeavours have been so successful that at present a sum of 100,000 marks has been contributed, but the original idea of a statue to Humboldt has now been increased to statues of both brothers, to occupy parallel positions outside the University. The Senate, indeed, have refused their consent to the erection of the one statue without the other. The statue to Wilhelm, however, is to be a State gift, and not a matter of national subscription like that of Alexander. The competition is open to all German artists of whatever nationality.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* begins its twelfth volume this month, for, unlike most other publications, it does not follow the course of the year, but with confusing perversity ends its yearly volume in September. The current number opens with a long argumentative article by Anton Springer on the "Meister W." one of those perplexing masters of early German engraving whose identity has not yet been satisfactorily resolved. This master is, indeed, more than usually perplexing, owing to the strange difference in style in the plates signed with his initial—a difference which has led to the supposition that not one, but two, or even more masters are included under this signature. It has also been affirmed that the "Meister W." was none other than Michael Wolgemut, Dürer's master, and that the difference in the style of his plates arose from the influence of his great pupil over his art in his later days. It is this latter hypothesis that Herr Anton Springer sets himself especially to disprove; but there was little need of such an elaborate argument in disfavour of Wolgemut's claims, for it seemed tolerably certain already that all the prints marked with the simple W could not have been executed by Wolgemut, if, indeed, any of them were. The theory Herr Springer brings forward with respect to them is that they were the work of Jacopo de' Barbari, who, he considers, although he signed with the Caduceus in Italy, adopted the signature of W, bearing reference to his cognomen of Walch, in Germany. It is far easier, however, to prove who the "Meister W." was not than who he was, and we must wait for the conclusion which Herr Springer promises in another number before deciding on the value of his theory. Another interesting contribution to art-history in the *Zeitschrift* is a detailed description of Titian's lovely *Madonna* of the Pesaro family, in the Church of the Frari at Venice, and of its present condition. This is given by the painter August Wolf, whom we have mentioned before as having been for some years engaged in copying the masterworks in the Venetian churches and galleries for the Schack Gallery in Munich. A good etching by Unger of this celebrated picture is given.

MR. ROGER is, we understand, engaged upon a life of the late John Pye, the engraver. The materials for such a work are ample, and its completion will be expected with interest, not merely for the record it will contain of Pye's own labours, but for the new light it will probably throw upon the engraver's relations with Turner. The book, we believe, will supply a considerable amount of information upon the history of the *Liber Studiorum*, and the author in the prosecution of his labours has had free access to the papers left by Pye at his death. It is, however, true that many documents which would undoubtedly have possessed a strong artistic interest were destroyed by the deceased from a feeling of reluctance to allow the record of his career to be associated with matters of controversy that might by any possibility give pain to others. We may add, what no doubt will be made clear in the forthcoming biography, that the late John Pye was a vigorous supporter of the public claims of art as well as an accomplished professor of engraving. His little book on the "Patronage of British Art," though little known, contains the best and most trustworthy account of the various attempts and failures in art administration that exists; and as there is but little chance of such a book being republished, we may venture to hope that Mr. Roger will embody some of its conclusions in his biography. Pye himself was apt in his lifetime to be rather severe in his criticism upon the efforts of contemporary biography. He was himself a sufferer from the blunders that are sometimes made in this kind of work, for in the supplement to the *Dictionary of Engravers* he is described as the son of an artist with whom he had no sort of relationship.

THE STAGE.

THE REVIVAL OF "CLANCARTY."

Clancarty, when you have got over its dull first act, which prepares you with perhaps superfluous display of labour for the events that are to follow, settles down into one of the best of the semi-historical plays our stage has recently seen. The author, touching history but not adhering to it, is freer than in *'Twixt Axe and Crown* and in *Anne Boleyn*, of which one owed some of its success to the beauty of Mrs. Rousby, and the other to the beauty and talent of Miss Neilson. And in *Clancarty* Mr. Taylor has used his freedom very well. He has built up an intrigue such as the historical truth which is "stranger than fiction" could never have surpassed; and in drawing his leading characters he has done something more than "trace the outlines of rôles for the stage," as M. Legouvé said of Scribe.

And yet a purely literary criticism would pronounce *Clancarty* to be a piece of no great literary value. In the main it is a popular success, and the talent of it is shown not so much in strength of dialogue, not so much in individuality of character, as in generally adroit adaptation of the means to the end—the end being presumably to interest an every-day London audience during four acts in a closely woven story, and in personages who are so near History that they catch a little of its dignity, and so near to our common life that they catch a little of its homeliness. Putting conventional tragedy apart, on the one hand, and vapid burlesque, on the other—purely literary criticism might tell us—stage work may be divided into two classes only: the class which relies on the interest of the story: the class which relies on the keenness of the observation. The semi-historical drama, the long drama of domestic life, the play that tends to melodrama—all that the French call *drame*, and place so in the second rank intellectually—belong to one class. Comedy alone belongs to the other, whether it is that higher comedy which crystallises, so to say, on its pages the characters that our commonplace observation of the world can only hold in solution; or that comedy, of more frequent creation, which deals with types already selected and used, and relies mainly on smartnesses of dialogue, isolated but numerous. The first large class sometimes stretches a little into the second, but never without losing a little of its own ground. The interest in the plot wanes, though not necessarily much, if the author is preoccupied with the accurate presentation of a type or the delivery of witticisms. The quality of the dialogue suffers, the sharpness of the type of character is marred, if the author concerns himself at all considerably with the retention of interest by insistence on intrigue.

Clancarty belongs, of course, to the second class, and a second hearing of it—two years and more having passed since the first—modifies somewhat one's judgment of it. One is inclined to see in its faults just the necessary losses of the class of play to which it belongs. Plot-interest has not been sacrificed; brilliancy of dialogue has not been sought. The types presented are not the result of social discoveries, but of observation common to all of us. And *Clancarty* comes to be ranked as a very vigorous and creditable specimen of the kind of drama the author desired to write: a kind of drama of which even purely literary criticism is at least bound to be tolerant, since as long as the stage lasts it will fill theatres.

The acting is not, on the whole, better than it was two years ago; but then, in London, *Clancarty* has never been badly acted. Mr. Henry Neville now, as when the piece was originally produced, fills the character of the hero, and the hero in his valour and chivalry is one of those characters which Mr. Neville can fill the best. His performance, never aiming at subtlety, rarely fails in naturalness. It is impetuous and spirited, and not unjustly finds favour with the public. One or

two other actors resume their original parts, but these are mostly quite subordinate ones. Lord Woodstock is an exception. The lover of Lady Betty Noel can hardly be called secondary. He has scenes which an actor, say with the grace of Mr. Conway, might make effective and interesting. The part is performed at the Olympic, as two years since, by a gentleman fuller of good intentions than of capacities to play it. He has often done better elsewhere. William the Third, a carefully sketched personage in the hands of the author—a sketch at all points mindful both of Lord Macaulay and of some who differ from him—was elaborated in 1874 by Mr. Charles Neville into a finished little picture: about the best thing Mr. Charles Neville has done. This part now falls to the lot of Mr. Flockton, who is also careful and not obtrusive. But he does not, to our thinking, make quite the mark of his predecessor. "Scum Goodman," the conspirator—played originally by Mr. G. W. Anson with almost loathsome display of degradation—is not very much less forcible, nor very much more pleasant, in the hands of the actor who follows him—Mr. Pateman. Lady Betty was played first by Miss Emily Fowler, then by Miss Marion Terry. Neither failed to be agreeably saucy. Nor does Miss Camille Dubois, the new Lady Betty, fail in sauciness. But she is lacking in distinction.

The chief change in the performance is in the character of the heroine, which was played originally by Miss Ada Cavendish, and is now performed by Miss Bella Pateman. Miss Bella Pateman is not precisely the "star" one or two of the papers have described her to be. Her performance in *Clancarty* gives one no reason to think that her name must some day be added to those of the few actresses who have any serious claim to be considered artists. There are four or five of them, and she does not, at all events at present, make a sixth. She is intelligent; she is painstaking; and she has learned her business. But "creative criticism" must have been somewhat busily at work to discover in the acting of this lady all the subtleties that a stage character may exhibit. Take one scene which affords a pretty sure test of what imaginative hold the character has over the actress. Young Lady Betty Noel has suspected an intrigue between Lady Clancarty and her own lover, Lord Woodstock. She has listened and has been reassured. Then coming out into view again, bright with her own happiness and relief, she is hand in hand with both of them; and Lady Clancarty, on the Olympic stage, is a sharer in the merriment, like the rest of them. But, in reality, it is a critical time for her. Her husband is even then in danger, and the actress whose first thought was of the mental situation, and not the momentary need of the stage part, would give, behind the momentary merriment, the air of pre-occupation. Not to do so may not be a serious fault, as the stage goes, but it is the kind of failing which at least betokens no penetrating dramatic genius. No, no; Miss Pateman, so far as the excellent part of Lady Clancarty allows us to see, is a useful rather than a notable addition to our London stage. She enables *Clancarty* to be performed without serious drawback; but she is not an actress who will draw the town to see *Clancarty*.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THE programme of French pieces at the Royalty Theatre has not long remained unchanged—*Les Vieux Garçons*, by Sardou, having taken the place of the *Panache*. M. Sardou's comedy, when adequately presented, is a piece worth seeing.

THE Opéra Comique has opened its doors with an entertainment called *Bounce*, of which dignity is hardly the characteristic. Mr. Maltby, an author at present not much known to fame, is the author of a piece described as a farcical comedy; but *Bounce* does not bear much resemblance to what we have been accustomed to consider comedy, and the jokes and contrivances to produce laughter may indeed be farcical, but are

not all very new. However, it would be a mistake to judge by any strict rule a piece and a performance which claim to be extravagant. The piece was probably written for Mr. Collette, who plays in it. He is a gentleman of varied gifts. Hesings patter songs glibly, imitates and caricatures cleverly, and has the more serious accomplishment of an acquaintance with several languages—an accomplishment which a miscellaneous audience is always delighted to recognise. Mr. Collette is quite successful in Mr. Maltby's light piece; and Mr. Hollingshead, the originator of the entertainment, bids fair to win the blue ribbon of the stage—if that be given to the manager who puts forth the lightest programme.

TO-NIGHT the regular Court company, strengthened by the addition of Miss Ellen Terry, returns to the little theatre in Sloane Square.

IT is said that Signor Rossi meditates undertaking another season in Paris. He was successful there last season, among the fashionable world and among some of the critics, though certain of the more notable were cool and reticent. It remains to be seen whether even the attraction offered by the combination of a certain amount of talent with a language you don't really understand will suffice to bring any large part of the Parisian public again to the feet of this tragedian. The Parisian public is a mixed one, and especially that which can afford to pay high prices. Only a half of it is French.

THE "troisième Théâtre Français" has at last, after a month's delay, opened its doors. A prologue in verse and a comedy were presented last Saturday night. The prologue was entitled *L'Ombre de Déjazet*, after the famous actress in whose old theatre the audience was gathered. *L'Ombre de Déjazet* was written by M. Delair, a young poet who has thoughts, though obscure ones. His admirers predict for him a literary if hardly a popular success, and *L'Ombre de Déjazet*—notwithstanding the idea "avec force développements," as a correspondent writes—was listened to sympathetically. The comedy was much less fortunate—"less fortunate," we say, expressly. For its chance had soon to give way to the need which came over the audience to laugh much and at everything. No one can have been much at a theatre without observing, on some critical occasion or other, that the fate of a piece often hangs on a thread; and it may even sometimes be that thread is nothing in the piece itself, but something in the mood of the audience. Perhaps M. Ballande's scheme had been somewhat pretentious. Perhaps the letters of gold "Troisième Théâtre Français" outside, and the plaster busts of geniuses within, had an air of incongruity. At all events the comedy failed, despite one or two scenes of close observation of bourgeois life and manners. It was called the *Pupille*; it could never have taken definite rank in stage literature; and it will now shortly be forgotten. Against the actors nothing is to be said. The gentleman who was so unfortunate as to have one of his buttons fly off under unusual physical exertion was, probably, not responsible for sewing it on. A *jeune premier* named Lambert and another young actor named Reynold were remarked as competent or promising. One or two intelligent young women are also in the company. Mdlle. Cassothy and Mdlle. Rose Lion will have a better chance very soon, for the portfolios in which the conscientious M. Ballande has stored away the comedies he is to seriously consider must surely contain something destined for better fortune than the *Pupille* which inaugurated his enterprise on Saturday night.

THE story of the *Comtesse de Léris* is not a savoury one, and it is doubtful whether even the art of Mdlle. Fargueil will give the play a long run at the Théâtre Lyrique. Messrs. D'Ennery and Davyl are the joint authors of the play, which has three principal characters—M. de Léris, a

sailor about to be Admiral, Mdlle. de Léris, and one Chanteneau, who possesses himself of the gallant sailor's wife, having first on the plea of intended suicide induced her to come to his house, "où se trouve une chambre dont les émanations capiteuses endorment la volonté et brisent toute résistance." Still in the husband's absence a child is born of this outrage; then hidden again, until the interest turns no longer on the outrage upon the woman or her husband's suspicions, but upon the search for the child. At last there is a great scene in which the husband, bringing back the child, tells the mother that it is hers, and that she has betrayed him, the mother having now at last the true story to tell. This scene is played by Mdlle. Fargueil with so much power that the horrible "motive" of the piece is almost forgotten:—"Mdlle. Fargueil," writes the *Temps*, "le joue en éminente comédienne." When the husband of Mdlle. de Léris accuses her she has "une superbe révolte d'indignation," and one of those cries or calls which she is famous for. Her "Non, non"—four times repeated here—is equal to the "Assassin!" of *Rose Michel*. But in both cases it is to be regretted that such emotional power should be applied to subjects so unworthy.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—NICOLO'S "JOCONDE."

ALTHOUGH the name of Nicolo is familiar to all students of musical history, his works have hitherto remained unknown in this country, except to collectors of old music. We believe we are correct in saying that until the production by Mr. Carl Ross of *Joconde* at the Lyceum last Wednesday week none of the composer's operas had been heard on an English stage. Before we proceed to speak either of the music or the performance, a few words as to Nicolo himself may be acceptable.

The real name of the composer was Nicolo Isouard, but he is more commonly known merely under the name of Nicolo. He was the son of a Frenchman, but was himself born at Malta, in 1775. He received a good education in Paris, and was destined for the sea, but the breaking out of the French Revolution caused him to return to Malta in 1790. At the wish of his father, he then entered a commercial house; but his inclination for the pursuit of music proved, as in so many similar cases, too strong to be overcome, and he ultimately threw up his situation, and, taking with him the score of an opera, went to Florence to seek his fortune. Here his first dramatic work, an Italian opera, *Avviso ai maritati*, was produced with success in 1794, his second opera, *Artaserse*, given at Leghorn the following year, being even more favourably received. M. De Rohan, Grand-Master of the Order of Malta, thereupon invited young Isouard to return to his native land, decorated him with the Maltese cross, and appointed him organist, and subsequently director of the music, to the church of St. John of Jerusalem. For the theatre at Valetta he wrote several operas. After the capitulation of Malta in 1799, Isouard was taken by General Vaubois, as private secretary, to Paris. Here he made the acquaintance of Rudolph Kreutzer, and of the poet Etienne, who furnished him with the libretti of several of his operas. The first works which he produced in France met with no great success; it was not until 1802 that, with his *Michel Ange*, he established a reputation in that country. In the fourteen years which intervened between this time and his premature death in 1816, Nicolo (by this name alone he was known in Paris) produced twenty-eight operas, the most successful of which were *Cendrillon*, *Joconde*, and *Jeannot et Colin*.

Joconde, the second title of which is "Les Coureurs d'Aventures," was first produced at the Théâtre Feydeau on February 28, 1814; it is, therefore, one of its composer's later works, being, in fact, the thirty-fourth out of his thirty-

nine pieces written for the stage. The text is by Etienne. The plot of the opera is a tolerably simple one, and deals with the adventures of a certain Count Robert and his squire, Joconde, who, in trying to deceive their mistresses, are themselves outwitted, and beaten with their own weapons. The English adaptation has been skilfully made by Mr. Santley.

The chief impression produced by the music is that of melodic charm. Nowhere is there a trace of profundity; the harmonies are in general of the simplest description, and the orchestration may almost be described as primitive. There are no trombones, nor even drums, in the score; and the wind instruments are employed more as we find them in the scores of Grétry or Sacchini than in the more modern works founded upon the school of Mozart. It is true that to a certain extent the influence of the composer of *Figaro* may be traced in Nicolo's music; but this is much more the case as regards the form than the colouring. The strong point of *Joconde* is undoubtedly its tunefulness. It contains some numbers, certainly, which must be called weak, but none which can be described as dry; and, though the opera as a whole is hardly strong enough to be ever likely to establish itself as a great favourite, it will yet be heard with pleasure by all whose tastes have not been vitiated by too great an indulgence in musical stimulants. Those who can enjoy nothing short of Liszt and Wagner had decidedly better stop away from *Joconde*; they will not find it to their liking; but those who appreciate the charming works of the old masters, and who do not despise composers of the second rank because they are not all Beethovens, will be well repaid by a visit to the theatre when the opera is repeated.

Among the best numbers of the work must be named Joconde's song, "I have travelled the wide world over," and the very charming duet, "By the pangs of love tormented," in the first act; Jeannette's song, "Grandam oft was wont to say," her couplets, "Among the girls of the village here," and the extremely pretty quartett, "Nothing more irritating," in the second act; and Joconde's song, "Blinded by jealous madness," in the third act. The original words of the refrain of this song,

"Et l'on revient toujours
A ses premiers amours,"

have passed into a proverb, though it is more than probable that not one person in a hundred who have quoted the lines knows whence they are taken.

The performance of the opera was of that uniform excellence which we are accustomed to expect from Mr. Rosa. The part of Joconde was sustained by Mr. Santley, whose singing left little to desire; though the part lies almost too high for his voice, and traces of fatigue were occasionally perceptible. The Count Robert of Mr. Henry Nordblom and the Lucas of Mr. J. W. Turner were both extremely good, and the smaller parts of Lysandre and the Bailli were well filled by Mr. A. Stevens and Mr. Aynsley Cook, the latter of whom at a very short notice replaced Mr. Charles Lyall, who was unwell. Among the ladies special praise should be given to Miss Julia Gaylord, whose singing and acting as the village maiden, Jeannette, were perfect. Miss Gaylord is making very rapid progress in her profession, and may already be reckoned one of our best operatic singers. The parts of the two Court ladies, Edile and Mathilde, were excellently given by Mdlle. Ida Corani and Miss Josephine Yorke; and the band and chorus could not have been better. The work was favourably received, though hardly with enthusiasm; the music, indeed, is scarcely of a character to arouse that feeling.

Fidelio, with spoken dialogue, as originally written, instead of with the recitatives customarily given in this country, was announced for last Thursday. Of this we must speak next week.

EBENEZER PROUT.

LAST Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace, though containing no absolute novelties, was full of interesting items. The symphony was Raff's "Lenore," first heard at Sydenham on November 14, 1874, and repeated in compliance with a very generally expressed desire. As the work was noticed in detail on the occasion of its first production, it will suffice to say now that its performance on Saturday was extremely fine, and that it produced no less effect than before. The other orchestral pieces at this concert were Schubert's overture to *Alphonse and Estrella*, a most charming and genial work, though seldom heard in public, and Sullivan's sparkling "Ouverture di Ballo," composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1870. M. Wieniawski gave an excellent performance of Beethoven's violin concerto, which he played last season at the Philharmonic concerts; his style, however, is somewhat lacking in the breadth which the work so imperatively demands. The vocalists were Miss Mary Davies, whose fresh voice and unassuming style created a most favourable impression, and Mr. Barton McGucken, a young tenor who appeared, if we are not mistaken, some time ago at these concerts. Since then he has been studying in Italy, and has made considerable progress. In our present comparative dearth of tenors, Mr. McGucken ought to take a good position. This afternoon Mdlle. Arabella Goddard is to play Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, and a very interesting novelty is to be brought forward in Tschaikowsky's overture to *Romeo and Juliet*.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S Recital took place, at St. James's Hall, as announced in our columns last week, on Monday afternoon. We have often spoken of Mr. Bache as one of our most genuine artists. In spite of a constitutional nervousness, which seems at times to prevent his doing himself full justice, his playing is always interesting, from the excellent taste it displays, and his evident enthusiasm, and appreciation of the true spirit of the music he performs. At his recital he played Liszt's transcription of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B minor, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 110, and smaller pieces by Chopin, Liszt, and Henselt. The special feature of the afternoon was Liszt's transcription for two pianos of his "Poème Symphonique" *Mazeppa*, which was very finely played by Mrs. Beesley and Mr. Bache. It is difficult to pronounce a decided opinion upon an orchestral work from a transcription, even though made, as in the present instance, by the composer himself. Mr. Bache promises *Mazeppa* in its original form at his next concert, early in the coming year; we shall, therefore, defer our notice of the music till that occasion.

AT the Langham Hall on Tuesday evening, Herr Hermann Franke gave the first of four very excellent concerts of chamber-music. The programme included Kiel's pianoforte quartett in A minor, Op. 43, Rubinstein's sonata in D, Op. 18, for piano and violoncello, and Raff's octett for strings, besides violin solos and songs. The works by Kiel and Rubinstein have been previously heard in England, the former having been produced by Mr. Hallé at his recitals, and the latter brought forward by Dr. Bülow at the Monday Popular Concerts. Raff's octett, a most interesting work, was, we believe, new in this country. It was reviewed in the ACADEMY some time since (August 8, 1874), and it is needless to repeat what was then said.

THE sixth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society commenced on Thursday last, when *Israel in Egypt* was performed, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnby. Unfortunately the production of *Fidelio* by Mr. Carl Rosa on the same evening prevented our attendance at the Albert Hall; we can therefore only say that the vocalists announced were Mdlle. Sinico, Miss Katherine Poynz, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The duet "The Lord is a man of war" was advertised to be sung by all the male voices—a most unjusti-

fiable and inartistic practice, to which we are much surprised that so excellent a musician as Mr. Barnby should have been a party. The second concert is to be given on the 23rd inst.

MR. HENRY HOLMES' Chamber Music Concerts will be resumed in Mr. Holiday's Studio at Hampstead on Wednesday, November 29 at 8 P.M. Mdlle. Krebs and Mr. Dannreuther will play the pianoforte.

MDLLE. MARIMON has been singing at the Opéra Nationale Lyrique, Paris, in *Giralda* with great success.

M. PASDELOUP's Concerts Populaires were resumed for the season last Sunday week. At the second concert, last Sunday, a disgraceful riot occurred. Among the pieces in the programme was Wagner's Funeral March from *Götterdämmerung*. The political hatred of the audience to the German musician was such that they absolutely refused to hear it, and by whistling and hissing completely drowned the music. Such brutality needs no comment.

WE regret to announce the death, under very painful circumstances, of Mdlle. Priola, an operatic singer whom some of our readers will remember to have heard with the French company at the Gaiety Theatre last year. The young lady had undertaken an engagement at the Marseilles theatre, and on the night of her first appearance was extremely unwell. Though her state of suffering was apparent to all, the audience showed no indulgence, but gave such unmistakable tokens of dissatisfaction that Mdlle. Priola threw up her engagement, and, her illness being aggravated by the unworthy treatment to which she had been exposed, took to her bed and died.

J. S. SVENSEN has lately completed a second symphony, which has been performed in Christiania. The work will be looked for with interest.

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